

YATES' ANNUAL

AND

Autumn Reminder, 1938



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THESE TWO VARIETIES ARE OUTSTANDING

FREESIAS

YATES' NEW HYBRIDS

Plant February to May

The older freesias have always been attractive for borders, or pot culture, but the new hybrids with their many delightful colours are becoming still more popular.

Plant 1 to 2 inches deep. Mixed bulbs 1/6 doz., 10/- per 100, 80/- per 1,000, post free.

Named varieties in separate colours, see Bulb Section.



CYCLAMEN

(PERSICUM)

Plant December to March

Bright winter and early spring flowering plants specially suitable for growing singly in pots, also for planting outdoors in a sheltered position facing the east. Plant so that the tuber just shows above the surface. Mixed colours 1/3 each, 12/- dozen, post free. Separate colours, and plants in flower, see Bulb Section.



SEASON 1938

FOREWORD

This issue of Yates' Annual coincides with the 150th Anniversary of the Foundation of Australia, and we join in sincere congratulations to the Australian people as a whole; in particular do we wish to pay tribute to the pioneers whose far-seeing plans and painstaking efforts have borne such magnificent fruit. That the present and future generations of Australians may be worthy of their forebears will be the earnest hope and the constant endeavour of all who truly love their homeland. The Community can be assured that, in the big developments that lie ahead, those engaged in the many and diversified aspects of Agriculture and Horticulture will worthily play their part, realising that the very basis of Australia's prosperity and well-being depends so largely on them.

A NATION-WIDE SEED SERVICE With Nearly 5,000 Local Distributors

Yates' Vegetable and Flower Seeds in Packets are obtainable from those stores in your own town especially appointed for the sale of same, and if the names of stores in your centre stocking Yates' Seeds are not known to you, please ask us. These stores will also be pleased to obtain for you supplies of Nursery Goods and Farm and Garden Seeds by weight.

Write now for the name and address of the nearest distributor if not already known to you, and be sure to look for the name YATES on every bag, label and package delivered to you.

YATES' ANNUAL—*Its Message and Purpose!*

This publication is issued much earlier this year than heretofore to cover the requirements of that vast body of home gardeners who are increasingly realising the immense value of planning their gardens ahead, and of obtaining their requirements for sowing and planting in good time. It contains, as you will see, a complete list of Flower Seeds, Vegetable Seeds and Bulbs, also garden sundries, together with a very considerable mass of information about choice of varieties, sowing times, cultivation and such like and is in general a complete compendium of facts about "Seeds for the Home Gardener."

THE CONTINUED GROWTH OF OUR BUSINESS HAS MADE IT DESIRABLE TO SEPARATE THE CATALOGUE PRESENTATION OF OUR PLANT AND NURSERY BUSINESS, AND THIS YEAR ALL ROSES, PLANTS, TREES AND SHRUBS WILL BE FULLY DESCRIBED AND ADEQUATELY ILLUSTRATED IN A SPECIAL PLANT CATALOGUE WHICH WILL BE PUBLISHED IN APRIL AND MAILED TO ALL REGISTERED CUSTOMERS (EXCEPT THOSE IN DISTANT STATES), AND READILY AVAILABLE TO ALL OTHERS ON REQUEST. Our Farm and Agricultural Seed customers, our Market Vegetable Grower clients, Commercial Flower Growers, and Dahlia and Chrysanthemum enthusiasts are likewise catered for in special catalogues issued separately, and we would particularly request your perusal of notes on page 80, so that you may readily ascertain which of our various catalogues and price lists are likely to be of the greatest help and interest to you. Do not hesitate to write for any or all of those you do not receive, if you would like to have them. By carefully recording customers' orders, we do our best to send each one the particular catalogues we think most helpful, but if we "miss out" in individual cases please tell us.

IMPORTANT—PLEASE NOTE.

All offers made and all orders accepted by ourselves and by our distributors are subject to the following:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND NON-WARRANTY.

We believe that all Seeds Bulbs and Roots sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale, but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this we give no undertaking that such Seeds Bulbs or Roots will correspond with the description under which they are sold and we make all sales subject to this condition. We further give no warranty expressed or implied as to their growth description quality or productiveness and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms they are at once to be returned to us and any money paid to us will be refunded.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Please turn to pages 78-79 for terms of business, notices and instructions. By reading these you may help us to avoid delay and disappointment in attending to your enquiries.

FOR COMPLETE INDEX see pages 81-82, and page 80 for list of publications.

ARTHUR YATES & CO. PTY. LIMITED

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2 "HOW DO YOU PRONOUNCE IT?"

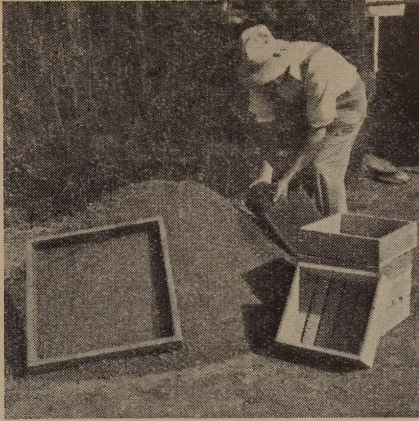
ONE HUNDRED FLOWER NAMES SOMETIMES FOUND DIFFICULT

We attempt this guide with some diffidence as "correct" pronunciation is sometimes a matter of opinion and popular usage and this may change from time to time. There are, however, generally accepted forms and we have endeavoured to conform with current usage; where there are more than one we have chosen that which seems more commonly used.

To keep the matter simple we have, in the phonetic spellings, used only four indicators: (1) hyphens, where it is important to show the break-up of the vocal sounds or syllables; (2) the sign ' at the end of that syllable which must receive the main emphasis when spoken; (3) the sign - over vowels to indicate a long vowel sound, and (4) the sign ˘ over vowels to indicate a short vowel sound, where it seems a definite indication of long or short vowel sound is required. The following examples should explain the difference between long and short vowel sounds: ā (long) as in age; ă (short) as in and; ē (long) as in eve; ě (short) as in end; ī (long) as in ice; ĭ (short) as in ill; ō (long) as in old; ȯ (short) as in odd; ū (long) as in use; ŭ (short) as in us.

SUMMARY.—Put the main emphasis on the syllables marked thus ' and be particular to give the long or short vowel sounds where specially indicated.

Variety.	Pronunciation.	Variety.	Pronunciation.
Acroclinium	akrō-klin'-ium	Kniphofia	nī-fō'-fia
Achimenes	akīm'-ēnēz	Kochia	kōk'-ia
Agathea	ăgă-thē'-a	Lachenalia	lak-ě-nā'-lia
Ageratum	ăjer-ă'-tum	Leptosyne	lep-tōs'-ī-nē
Alonsoa	alōn-sō'-a	Leucocoryne	lū-ko-kor'-i-ne
Alyssum	al-is'-sum	Linum	lī'-num
Alstroemeria	al-strē-mē'-ria	Marigold	mār'-ī-gōld
Amaryllis	ămă-ril'-is	Mathiola	mă-thī'-ōla
Anchusa	an-kū'-za	Matricaria	mat-rī-kair'-ia
Anomatheca	ănō-măth-ē'-ka	Meconopsis	mek-on-op'-sīs
Anemone	a-nēm'-ō-nē	Mesembryanthemum	mēs-embri-ăn'-themum
Aquilegia	akwī-lēj'-ia	Mignonette	mīn-yōn-et'
Arctotis	ark-tō'-tis	Montbretia	mōnt-brē'-tia
Antirrhinum	an-tīr-rī'-num	Morphixia	morf-ix'-ia
Aubretia	ō-brē'-shia	Muscari	mūs-kar'-i
Billbergia	bīl-ber'-jia	Nemophila	nē-mōf'-ila
Brachycome	brak-i-kōm'	Nerine	nē-rī'-nē
Brodiaea	brō-dī-e'-a	Nierembergia	nē-rēm-bur'-gia
Brunsvigia	brūns-vīg'-ia	Nigella	nī-jēl'-a
Calceolaria	kal-sē-ō-lair'-ia	Ornithogalum	or-nith-ōg'-al-um
Calliopsis	kal-i-ōp'-sis	Pancratium	pān-krā'-shium
Calendula	kă-lēn'-dula	Pentstemon	pent-stē'-mon
Capsicum	kap'-si-kum	Phlox	flox
Celosia	sē-lō'-sia	Phacelia	fa-sē'-lia
Centaurea	sen-tau'-rēa	Platycodon	plăt-i-kō'-don
Cheiranthus	kī-răn'-thus	Poinciana	poin-sī-ă'-na
Chionodoxa	kī-on-ō-dok'-sa	Pomegranate	pom'-gran-at
Cineraria	sin-er-air'-ia	Portulaca	por-tū-lak'-a
Crinum	kri'-num	Pyrethrum	pī-rē'-thrum
Cyclamen	sik'-lă-men	Ranunculus	ra-nūn'-kū-lus
Cynoglossum	sīnō-glōs'-um	Rehmannia	răh-man'-nia
Cyrtanthus	sir-tan'-thus	Rhodanthe	ro-dăn'-thē
Didiscus	di-dis'-cus	Rudbeckia	rūd-bēk'-ia
Dimorphotheca	di-mor-fo-thē'-ca	Salpiglossis	săl-pī-glōs'-is
Erigeron	ē-rij'-eron	Scabious	skă-bī-us
Eschscholtzia	ě-skōltz'-ia	Schizanthus	skī-zăn'-thus
Felicia	fē-līs'-ia	Schizostylis	skīz-o-stī'-lis
Gaillardia	gă-lar'-dia	Sprekelia	sprē-kē'-lia
Gerbera	ger'-bē-ra	Statice	stăt'-ī-sē
Geum	jē'-um	Stokesia	stō-kē'-zia
Godetia	go-dē'-shia	Thalictrum	tha-līk'-trum
Gypsophila	jīp-sōf'-ila	Tithonia	ti-thō'-nia
Helichrysum	hēl-i-kri'-sum	Torenia	tō-rē'-nia
Hemerocallis	hēm-ēr-ō-kăl'-is	Tulbaghia	tul-ba'-gia
Heuchera	hū'-kera	Ursinia	ur-sīn'-ia
Hippeastrum	hip-ē-ăs'-trum	Venidium	vē-nid'-ium
Hunnemannia	hun-ne-man'-nia	Vinca	vīn'-ka
Impatiens	im-pă'-shi-ens	Viola	vi-ō'-la
Incarvillea	in-kar-vīl'-ea	Viscaria	vis-kair'-ia
Ipomopsis	ī-pō-mōp'-sis	Zephyranthes	zēf-ir-an'-thēz



(1) First—good seeds and correct sowings.

(2) Then, a few simple requirements.

(3) Carefully sieve the materials.

RAISING YOUR OWN SEEDLINGS IS EASY— AND SO MUCH LESS COSTLY. THIS STORY TELLS YOU HOW

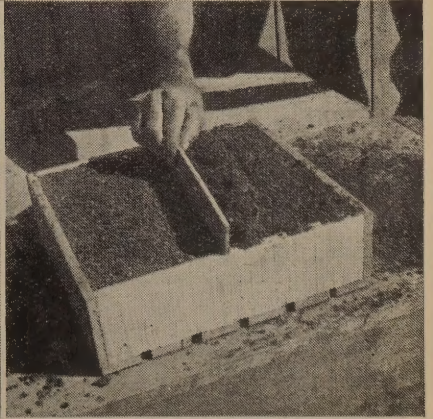
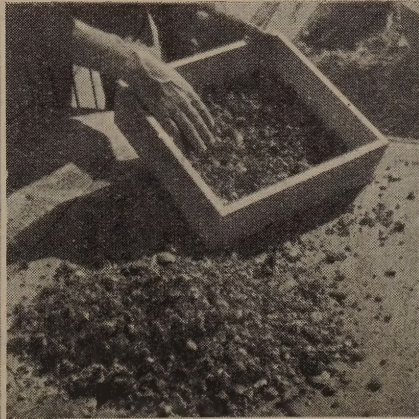
Very many home gardeners are in the habit of buying seedlings, as they rather fear their ability to successfully raise their own, and have the mistaken impression that much trouble and "messaging about" is involved. We are confident that, after reading the following helpful hints and suggestions, many who have not already made a practice of doing so will raise their own seedlings from their own sowings, and that they will soon realise the advantages. The cost saved by doing this is very considerable. It is not possible to buy many seedlings for the price of a few packets of seeds, from which many hundreds of seedlings may be raised. Another point to bear in mind is that when you raise your own seedlings and handle them properly they receive practically no check at all in their growth. You can choose the most suitable time to put them out, and can handle the young plants just when they are ready. Another very great advantage is that many commercial raisers of seedlings, owing to keen competition, are forced to buy comparatively cheap lines of seed, and you have no assurance that your garden will be stocked with the best-bred strains that it is possible to obtain the world over. When you raise your own seedlings from Yates' seeds you have this assurance. Every packet of Yates' seed contains the best seed according to the varieties or strains marked on the packet, that it is possible to buy, and you need fear no comparison with others when you raise flowers and vegetables from your own sowings if they are Yates'. Every packet of Yates' seeds carries, on the back, directions on how and when to sow the particular variety. Also follow carefully the general directions shown hereunder. If you meet with any difficulties at all, that are not explained herein, you are very welcome to write to us, or call in and see us, and we will certainly help you overcome any little difficulties. Yates' Garden Guide is a clearly and simply written book for the home gardener. If you have not a copy you may obtain one from the local storekeeper from whom you buy Yates' seeds, or direct from us; price 1/- post free. Yates' Garden Calendar may be obtained similarly without charge. (Picture No. 1.)

The simple requirements are: (1) Some shallow boxes 4 to 6 inches deep, with holes or slits in the bottom; (2) a $\frac{3}{4}$ in. garden sieve; (3) some light, sandy loam; (4) some moisture-holding ingredient, such as well-rotted animal manure or leaf mould or peat moss. (Picture No. 2.)

Sieve the loam, and then the manure, leaf mould or peat moss as required, thus removing all lumps, sticks, stones, etc. (Picture No. 3.) Mix the loam and the moisture-holding ingredient (Picture No. 4) in equal parts, and, if necessary, add sand until the mixture is light enough not to cake when damp if pressed together in a handful. A large heap of this prepared mixture may be made and left in the open for use as required. Before using it should be thoroughly damp, but not so wet that it will not run freely without clogging when handled.

Next prepare the box by putting at the bottom a layer of clinker ash, coarse gravel, tan bark, or other material (Picture No. 5) to provide drainage, and fill it up with the prepared mixture. Then shake and lightly "dump" the box to thoroughly settle it and gently press down the corners so that the surface is level; top up with some more prepared mixture if necessary, and level off with the edge of a short, straight batten. (Picture No. 6.) The depth of the prepared mixture should not exceed about 3 inches, otherwise it may become sour through lack of aeration.

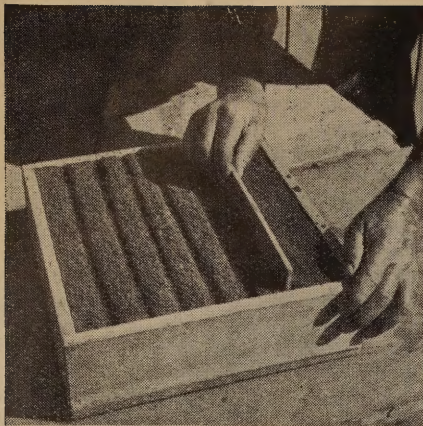
Now we are ready to sow the seed. Broadcast sowing in seed boxes, though permissible and often practised, is not recommended. Using the edge of the batten, make parallel shallow depressions across the surface 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart (Picture No. 7), very shallow for fine seeds and deeper for larger seeds (the depth should not be more than twice the thickness of the seeds). (Picture No. 7.) Next open one end flap of the packet, and if the seed is fine and runs freely, crease a channel, and by tapping the side with the forefinger as you move the packet along the



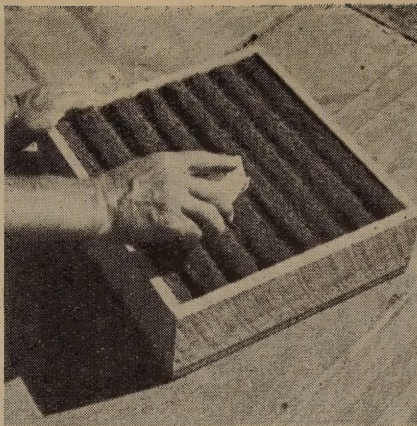
(4) Mix the loam and other ingredients.

(5) A layer of some coarse "drainage."

(6) Fill box, consolidate and level surface.



(7) Make shallow rows for sowing.



(8) By creasing pocket and gently tapping—



(9) —it is easy to make even sowings.

RAISING YOUR OWN SEEDLINGS, ETC. (Continued)

row, it is quite simple to sow evenly and thinly." (Pictures Nos. 8 and 9.) If seed is very fine, and for those having difficulty in sowing thinly enough, add to the seed in the packet about twice the quantity of dry, fine sand and thoroughly mix them.

The next operation is the covering, and it is important that it be done carefully. In the case of exceptionally fine seed, sprinkle a very thin dusting of dry sand, and with a flat block or flat side of the above-mentioned batten, firmly press down the whole surface of the box. With larger and coarser seeds a covering of finely sifted soil or peat moss or leaf mould is sprinkled on and then pressed down as above mentioned. (Picture No. 10.)

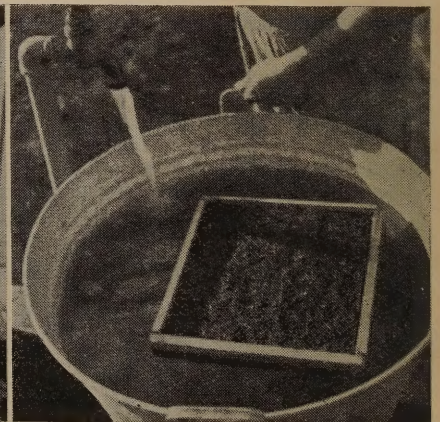
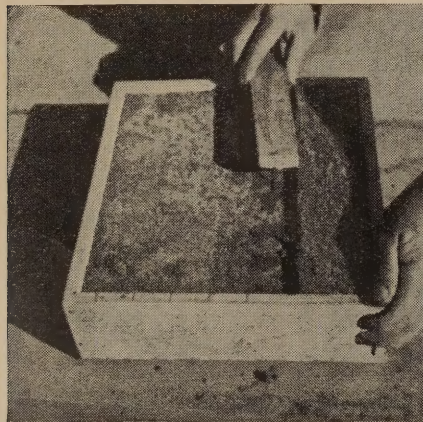
It is essential that the whole contents of the box be now thoroughly dampened without disturbing the surface (and thus washing seed away). A very fine rose on a watering-can or a very fine mist spray on a hose are best, and the spray should be allowed to fall on to the surface of the soil and not directed at it; failing this, newspaper or a wet sack or a thick cloth may be laid on the surface and water applied through it (Picture No. 11); or yet another way is to stand the box in shallow water, reaching a level not higher than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the surface of the soil. (Picture No. 12.) When moisture shows on the surface of the soil, remove the box from the water.

The next consideration is protection of soil surface. If the seed is fine, and therefore sown very shallow, cover the box with a sheet of clear glass and place on top of the glass a sheet of newspaper; if glass is not available, a sack or hessian may be laid over the box. (Picture No. 11.) The larger seeds will not need the newspaper unless in a very hot time of the year, because they are sown a little more deeply and are unlikely to become dry. Place the box on a bed of ashes in a position where wind and hot westerly sun do not reach them. An hour or two of morning sun is all that is required at this stage. (Picture No. 13.) The ashes provide good drainage without allowing excessive evaporation from underneath, and at the same time are repugnant to slugs and snails, which sometimes are a nuisance.

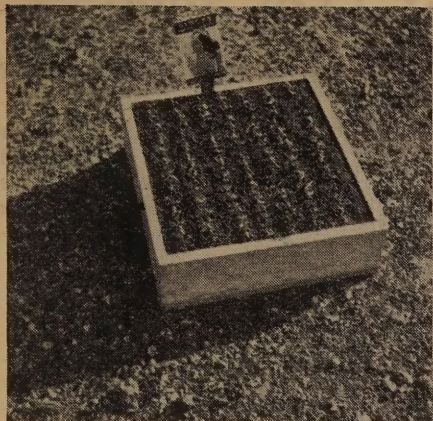
Lime (sometimes mixed with tobacco dust) sprinkled freely round the boxes (not on them) is the best method of combating these pests. If slaters (wood lice) are also a trouble, sprinkle a little "Grants 265" (see page 75) round the boxes; this is most effective and will also help with the slugs and snails.

When the first signs of growth appear, remove the paper or other coverings, and if using glass, raise slightly at one end to admit air. Gradually the glass can be removed and the tiny plants will become hardened to the atmosphere, and will quickly grow to a height of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch, which will usually be when they are just showing their second and third leaf (this is a good guide as to when to carry out instructions in next paragraph).

They will now be ready to transplant to another box, and this process is known as "pricking out." It is not absolutely essential where the seeds have been sown very thinly, but this practice is followed by all expert seedling raisers for reasons which the following notes will clearly show. Prepare another box just as described early in these notes. Make lines or depressions with a batten, as before, about 2 inches apart and cross lines at right angles in the same manner. (Picture No. 14.) Make a pointed round stick or dibber about the size of a thick crayon pencil. It is intended to prick out a plant in each place where the lines cross, so that we finish up with a square pattern to which we refer later. Before attempting to transplant or prick out small seedlings, it is essential to thoroughly moisten the soil in which they have been raised, so that when lifted the soil particles will adhere to the roots and not tear them away. Make the first hole in the first row of the new box. Then insert the point of the dibber alongside the seedling to be pricked out or transplanted from the old box. A slight leverage will readily lift the young plant with roots intact and some soil attached. Drop it neatly into the hole prepared in the soil in the new box, and with the point of the stick press the soil gently but firmly sideways against the root. (Picture No. 15.) It is important to press the soil gently but firmly well round the roots of the newly transplanted seedling. Careful manipulation of the dibber will do this. Some prefer to use thumb and forefinger. Continue this until the new box has a seedling in every place indicated by the crossing of the lines formed by the batten. You will then see that they are all in straight rows, and each spaced the same distance. This pricking out should preferably be done on dull days and out of hot sun and wind. The depth to which the little seedlings will be "pricked out" in the new box will be indicated by the depth they held in the original box, but a shade deeper in most instances is desirable.



(10) Lightly cover, then press down surface. (11) Protect surface (see notes), then water (12) —or allow moisture to soak up from bottom.



(13) Stand seed box on ashes (see notes). (14) Prepare another box for transplanting. (15) "Pricking out" or transplanting.

RAISING YOUR OWN SEEDLINGS, ETC. (Continued)

Next water the new box carefully but thoroughly with an overhead sprinkler, as it helps to consolidate the soil against the roots. Then stand the box on ashes as before. Be sure to protect them from winds and too much sun and hot weather, which will quickly dry them out and stunt them. They will now grow more quickly than before, and will soon be large enough to plant into the open ground, choosing dull weather for the work. This transplanting should be done when the plant is strong and sturdy and just commencing to show vigorous leaf and stem growth—in other words, when the first "baby stage" is finished. As we have pricked the seedlings out on the square system, we can now thoroughly moisten the box in which they are growing, and with a knife run a deep cut in the middle between the rows, first one way and then at right angles (Picture No. 16); we then have each plant standing in a square block of soil which can be easily lifted with a garden trowel, or even with the fingers (Picture No. 17) and planted into its permanent place in the garden bed. By following this process, the young plant need not suffer any shock of transplanting at all, and there need be no losses from this cause, and they will continue their growth without a check. (Picture No. 18.)

Some flower plants do not transplant very easily for one reason or another, except under very expert care, and are therefore, perhaps, best sown direct in the garden where they are to flower. Of these, the larger seeded kinds, such as Lupins, Sweet Peas, Balsams, Cilanthus and Nasturtiums may be well covered by soil, and are thus easy to keep moist. However, finer seeded kinds, such as Mignonette, Eschscholtzia, Hunnemannia, Salpiglossis, Larkspur, Amaranthus, Leptosyne, and Shirley Poppies, should be sown deeper than in seed boxes, but not exceeding a depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch. After covering the seeds with fine soil, sprinkle the surface liberally with some moisture-holding ingredient, as described at the beginning of these notes. Unless the weather is moist, dull and cool, they will need a little care to keep the surface moist to enable them to germinate satisfactorily.

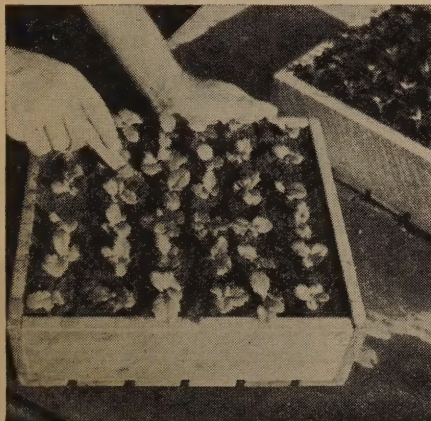
In conditions where heavy downpours of rain may be expected it is necessary to protect the young seedlings growing in the boxes from such adversities. This can be done by putting them

under shelter when such weather is expected, or by setting the boxes under a wide overhanging eave in such a way that the force of the rain will not reach them. It is advisable to make a couple of sowings from each packet of seed with a week's interval, as frequently the second sowing is a complete success when the first has not done so well.

In some parts of Australia one of the common causes of failure is depredations by ants. The latter frequently will carry away every seed from a seed bed to their nests. Where ants are prevalent a careful watch should be kept until the seedlings have started to grow. Ants are fairly easily kept away from seed boxes and beds by sprinkling "Vaporite" round the edges. This material gives off a gas when in contact with moisture. We can supply the material, and for instructions how to use, see page 75 of this catalogue. Where the ants are very persistent and troublesome they can be effectively combated by nailing to the seed boxes four short "legs" which should then be stood in tins of water. This, of course, has one disadvantage, in as much as the seed boxes, in not being on damp ashes or other material as described earlier, may dry out very quickly. More frequent waterings may be necessary under such circumstances.

Another cause of disappointment is excessive waterings just as seeds have started to grow; a moist but airy condition is what is required, and surplus water will exclude this air, which must be present in the surface soil in which the seeds are germinating. On the other hand, in very warm weather frequent watering is necessary to maintain adequate moisture.

• By a careful study of the above notes and the illustrations, and best of all by a little practice at the job itself, the most inexperienced beginner will quickly find that all these operations become second nature and present no real difficulties. Few people are without an instinctive understanding of nature and the needs of plants. Though much joy is derived from the ordinary cultivation of plants, such as we are used to, none is greater than that feeling of having created new life which is achieved when a fine batch of young plants has been raised from the seed itself, the very beginning of life.



(16) Get ready to plant out—see notes. (17) Lift carefully with soil attached— (18) —and plants will grow without a check.

FLOWER SEED NOVELTIES FOR 1938

We have pleasure in listing for customers' choice the following selection of the more interesting and promising of the new introductions raised by the world's best Hybridists, and now available for the first time.

We have had as yet no opportunity of testing the claims made for these new varieties nor their descriptions nor the behaviour under Australian conditions, but we are listing only introductions which come from raisers of good reputation, and we feel sure that many of our customers will find much pleasure in trying out new varieties and strains which promise, in some cases, to become distinct acquisitions for Australian gardens. The descriptions we give are condensed from those of the raisers. As limited supplies only are in stock early orders are advised.

AGERATUM

Fairy Pink—We feel sure that this excellent new Ageratum will be found a decided acquisition, and one that will be universally appreciated by garden lovers. Beginning to bloom when not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches high, it continues until it has formed a solid mass of delightful soft salmon pink blooms, and reaches a height of only 5 inches. Pkt., 1/—

ASTER

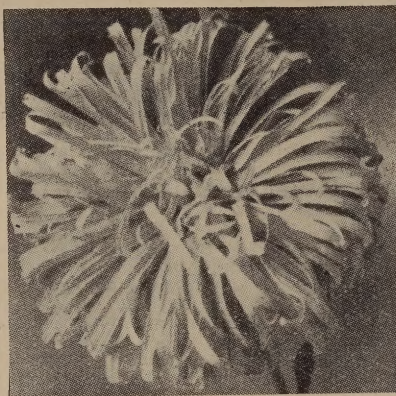
Wilt-resistant Crego Enchantress—Hitherto not available in Asters, this fascinating shade of salmon rose is distinct and refreshingly new. The flowers are large and carried on long stems. Sure to become popular for cutflower. Pkt., 1/—

CUPHEA

Firefly—Although this is not new to Australian gardens it has not received the attention it deserves. A neat, compact-growing plant growing about 10 inches high, the small delicately-formed fiery cerise flowers are produced in profusion, and almost smother the foliage. Specially recommended for edging or rockeries. Pkt., 1/—



Cuphea—Firefly.



Crego Aster—Enchantress.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

My Favourite—Specially selected for its clean, tidy, erect habit, this new introduction will become popular with lovers of this gay annual; unlike the older varieties, it does not sprawl and spread over the ground. Flowers are apricot-buff suffused salmon. The inside of the flower petals is several shades deeper than the reverse, and has an attractive silky sheen. Pkt., 1/6

GODETIA

Double Sybil Sherwood—A recently introduced single form of this variety is now grown throughout the world, and this new double form should be just as popular. Double Sybil Sherwood produces an abundance of double Azalea-like flowers which are salmon pink, edged white, and completely hide the foliage. Pkt., 1/6

HOLLYHOCK

Annual Double Scarlet Beauty—After many years of effort, plant-breeders have produced a good early double strain of Hollyhock which should do well in our moderately warm climates. The large-frill double flowers of intense scarlet are closely placed and give a brilliant effect. Pkt., 1/—

LEPTOSYNE

Golden Rosette—A double form of the winter flowering Marguerite. The colour is bright buttercup

LEPTOSYNE (continued)—

yellow, and the blooms are produced very freely. The nicely formed rosette flowers are admirably suited for cutting. Sow direct in the garden during the Autumn months. Pkt., 1/6

LINARIA MAROCCANA

Linarias are rapidly achieving a place as one of our most showy annuals. After numerous trials of the separate colours we have selected the two following as the best for edging and massed bedding.

Golden Gem—Rich yellow with a bright orange centre. A good novel edging. Pkt., 6d.; Large pkt., 1/—

Ruby King—Deep carmine with yellow centre. Pkt., 6d.; Large pkt., 1/—



Hollyhock—Double Scarlet Beauty.



Marigold—*Chrysanthemum*
Flowered Mixed.

AFRICAN MARIGOLD

Little Giants Mixed—A really dwarf type of the popular African Marigold. The plants, when fully grown, are only 15 to 18 inches high, yet have the same large flowers of the Tall African type. Plants are compact in growth, with flowers ranging from yellow to a bright orange. In form flowers range from the true *Fistulosa* type to a looser *Carnation* type flower. Pkt., 1/—

MARIGOLD

CALIFORNIA DOUBLE TYPE

Similar to *Guinea Gold* in habit of growth, but the petals of flowers are decidedly wavy and slightly fringed, giving it an unusual appearance. A very high percentage of double blooms are produced in abundance on good-length stems. A very fine line for massed beds and cutting; we offer two shades.

Golden Dawn—Soft light golden orange. Pkt., 1/—

Moonbeam—A clear lemon yellow. Pkt., 1/—

MARIGOLD

Chrysanthemum Flowered Mixed (Incurved)—In the last few years many new varieties have been introduced, but not all of them have been taken up by the public as desirable varieties. However, this variety, we think, gives promise of being a real improvement. This new form is just like a lovely incurved *chrysanthemum*, and is quite an innovation in African Marigolds. The flowers are carried on long, strong stems, and are produced in profusion in various tones of orange, golden and yellow. Sow during the Spring and Summer months. Pkt., 1/—

MARIGOLD

Flaming Fire, Tall Single French—

A very useful introduction for cutting, the blooms varying in shade during the season, from flaming red to red and yellow, the variation in shade of colour adds to its brilliance, which makes it a welcome addition to the winter flowering annuals. Sow during the Autumn months.

Pkt., 1/6

PETUNIA

Hybrida Scarlet Flare—A very bright red shade which will be seen at its best when massed. Flowers are produced in profusion and measure about three inches across. Shade of colour is rich scarlet rose, overlaid with deep velvety scarlet, which becomes darker towards the centre. A netting of rose-coloured veinings extends from the amber-coloured throat over about one-third of the flower. Pkt., 2/6



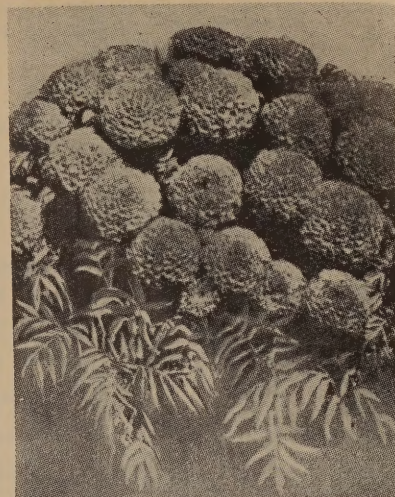
Petunia—*Miniature Rose Gem*.

PETUNIA

Miniature Rose Gem—Among the many dwarf Petunias of various origin which have been introduced in recent years, we think this variety shows the greatest advance towards the ideal type for edging and bedding. The plant is neat and compact, five to six inches high, literally smothered with blooms about two inches across. Colour is rich deep rose, slightly suffused scarlet. Pkt., 1/6

TALL SCABIOSA

Orchid Shades (Annual)—The chief feature of this wonderful strain is the wide range and unique character of the colourings. Many are self-coloured in

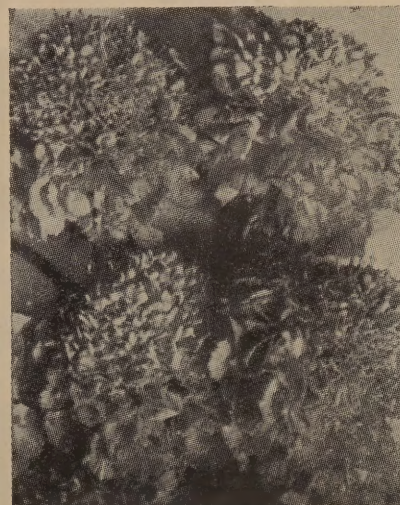


African Marigold—*Little Giants*.

TALL SCABIOSA (continued)—

shades of soft to deep pink, rich mauves, old rose, light to rich purple. Others are two-toned, such as rich pink with light pink centre, deep lavender with light lavender centre, and many other combinations. A bed in mixture displays a kaleidoscopic variety of tints. Flowers are large and borne on long stems, and have a delicious honey-like perfume. Pkt., 1/6

Salmon Beauty (Annual)—This charming addition to the *Scabiosa* family is the result of many years of constant selection. *Salmon Beauty* is pure salmon in colour, blooms are large and carried on good, stiff, strong stems. Very attractive for indoor decoration. Pkt., 1/6



Scabiosa—*Orchid Shades*.



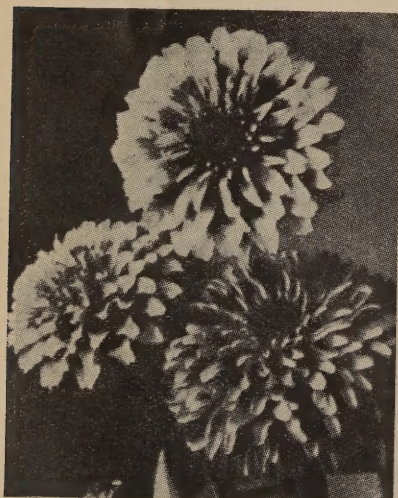
Sweet Pea Moonlight.

SWEET PEA

Early or Winter Flowering
Spencers.

Blushes—This variety should become very popular with lovers of warm tones. The colour is mid. pink on a cream ground. An ideal shade for bunching and indoor decoration. The individual blooms are large, beautifully waved, and highly fragrant, many having duplex petals. The vines are vigorous and strong. Our own introduction. Pkt., 1/—

Firefly—Colour is a brilliant orange scarlet, dazzling in the sunlight, one of the most striking shades yet seen in Sweet Peas. For massing or cutting nothing excels this new introduction. Flowers are of medium size, carried on good, strong stems. Pkt., 1/—



Zinnia Gaillardia Flowered.

SWEET PEA (continued)—

Moonlight—During the past few years we have carried out numerous trials of blue varieties to try and obtain a rich deep shade which would stand up to weather conditions. At last we have the desired shade. A real deep violet, very even in colour, the most outstanding of its type yet offered. Pkt., 1/—

TAHOKA DAISY

(*Machæranthera Tanacetifolia*)

Plants are bushy and compact in habit, with fern-like foliage. Flowers are marguerite in shape, lilac blue harmonising beautifully with the deep golden-yellow centre, coming into flower very early. A mass of bloom will be produced right throughout the Summer months. Height, 20 inches. Sow in Spring and early Summer. Pkt., 1/—

VERBENA

Hybrida Grandiflora Crimson Glow—One of the most striking shades seen in recent introductions. The rich glowing crimson flowers are produced very freely, and make a gay display. Owing to being neat and compact in its habit, it is an excellent subject for rock gardens and borders. Pkt., 1/—

ZINNIA

Lilliput Pastel Mixture—The popularity of the neat little Lilliput Zinnia assures a welcome for these new colours. Until now there have been no pastel shades in the Lilliput type. This new mixture contains lovely soft shades of apricot, peach, creamy yellow, shell pink, delicate salmon, light rose and orchid, all harmonising nicely in the massed beds or when cut for indoor decoration. Pkts., 6d. and 1/—

Gaillardia Flowered Mixed—This is said to be a cross between the Haageana and Elegans type, and we regard it as a promising development. Colour range includes bronze, rose, pink, yellow, orange, and lavender, most of the flowers being two-toned, having a ring of deeper colour at the centre. A splendid new Zinnia for massed bedding or indoor decoration. Pkt., 1/—

TWO INTERESTING NOVELTIES FOR ROCK GARDENS



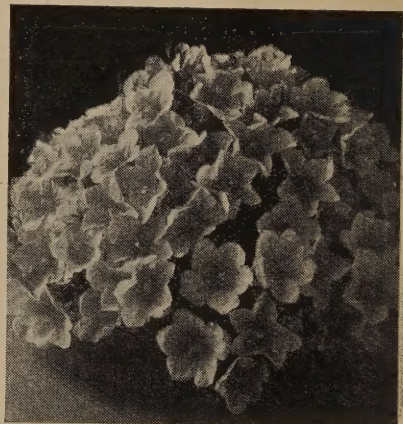
Balsam Torch.

BALSAM

Double Bush Flowered Torch—Dwarf compact plants under 12 inches high, which, when in flower, are thickly covered with vermillion red flowers. These flowers are double and carried on the tips of the stems rather than along it. Pkt., 1/—

NIEREMBERGIA HIPPOMANICA (Dwarf Cup Flower)

This interesting introduction should be of special appeal for Rock Gardens and as a dwarf border plant. It does not grow more than 5 or 6 inches high, with a spread of only 8–10 inches, and its flowering period is practically as long as any other flower. It is very free flowering, and the young flowers which keep coming cover up the old flowers and seed pods. Flowers are of a lavender-blue shade with a touch of blue in the centre. Pkt., 2/6



Nierembergia Hippomanica.



Chrysanthemum Tricolor.

Cut Flowers for Indoor Decorations.

Ageratum, Tall
Anemone
Antirrhinums
Aquilegia
Asters
Calendulas
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Capsicum (Coelestis)
Carnations
Centaurea
Chrysanthemum, Annual
Clarkia
Cosmos
Dahlias
Delphiniums
Gaillardia
Gerbera
Gladioli
Godetia
Gypsophila
Helichrysum
Heuchera
Larkspur
Leptosyne
Linaria
Lupin
Marigold
Matricaria
Mignonette
Pansies
Pea, Everlasting (Climber)
Phlox
Poppies
Ranunculus
Scabious
Shasta Daisy
Statice
Stocks
Sunflower
Sweet Peas
Tithonia
Wallflower
Zinnia

For Mixing with Other Flowers

Grasses, Ornamental
Mixed
Gypsophila, White
Honesty
Linaria Maroccana
Thalictrum Dipterocarpum

For Fragrance

Alyssum
Carnations
Cheiranthus
Freesia
Heliotrope
Lupins, Large Seeded
Mathiola
Mignonette
Nasturtium, Gleam
Types
Phaseolus (Climber)
Primrose
Stocks
Sweet Peas
Wallflower

Crimson and Scarlet Tints

See descriptive pages for the particular named varieties of these shades.

Alonsoa
Antirrhinums
Asters
Anemone
Candytuft
Celosia
Clarkia
Cockscomb
Cosmos
Dianthus
Geum
Godetia
Heuchera Sanguinea

CRIMSON AND SCARLET TINTS (contd.)

Larkspur
Linum
Nasturtium
Phlox
Salvia
Scabious
Stocks
Sweet Peas
Tithonia
Verbena
Zinnia

Golden Gardens

See descriptive pages for the particular named varieties of this shade.

Antirrhinum
Calendula
Calliopsis
Celosia
Cheiranthus, Allioni
Dimorphotheca
Eschscholtzia
Leptosyne
Marigold, Guinea Gold
Marigold, Orange Prince
Nasturtium
Pansy
Statice
Sunflower
Viola
Wallflower
Zinnia

White Flowers

See descriptive pages for the particular named varieties of this shade.

Antirrhinum
Asters
Bellis Perennis (Daisy)
Candytuft
Cosmos
Freesia
Gypsophila
Lupins
Pansies
Pea, Everlasting (Climber)
Phlox
Stock, White
Sweet Peas

Blue and Lavender Shades

See descriptive pages for the particular named varieties of these shades.

Agathe
Ageratum
Antirrhinum
Aubretia Graeca
Cornflower
Cynoglossum
Delphinium
Didiscus
Erigeron
Forget-Me-Not
Heliotrope
Larkspur
Lathyrus (Climbing)
Lavender Shower
Lobelia
Lupins, Blue
Nemesia
Nemophila
Nigella, Miss Jekyll
Pansy
Petunia
Phlox
Salvia

BLUE and LAVENDER SHADES (contd.)—

Scabious
Statice
Stocks
Stokesia
Sweet Peas
Torenia
Verbena
Viola
Viscaria
Zinnia

Pink and Light Rose Colouring

See descriptive pages for the particular named varieties of these shades.

Acroclinium
Antigonon (Climber)
Antirrhinum
Asters
Bellis Perennis
Candytuft
Centaurea
Clarkia
Cosmos
Godetia
Gypsophila
Helichrysum
Heuchera Sanguinea
Larkspur
Lupins
Petunias
Phlox
Poppies
Primula Malacoides
Scabious
Statice
Stocks
Sweet Peas
Verbena
Zinnia

For Medium Height— 12in.—30in.

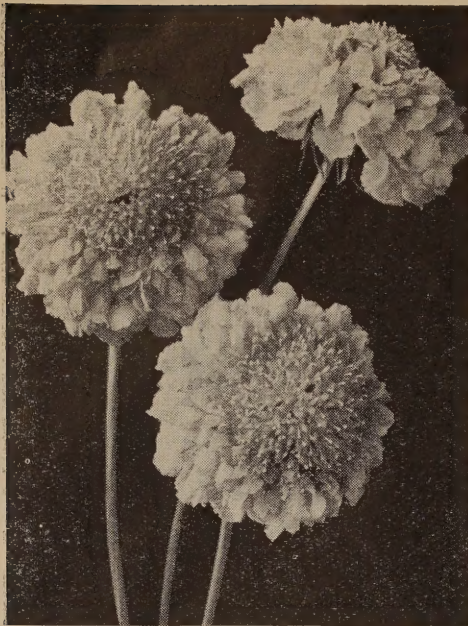
Acroclinium
Ageratum, Tall
Antirrhinum, Semi-Dwarf
Balsam
Begonia, Semperflorens
Calendula
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Canterbury Bells
Carnation
Celosia
Centaurea
Cineraria
Clarkia
Clanthus
Cockscomb
Coleus
Delphinium (Butterfly)
Dimorphotheca
Eschscholtzia
Forget-Me-Not
Gaillardia
Gerbera
Geum
Godetia
Gomphrena
Gypsophila
Helichrysum
Ipomopsis
Kochia
Leptosyne
Linaria
Linum
Lupins
Marigold
Mathiola
Matricaria
Nemesia, Tall
Nigella
Pentstemon
Petunia
Phlox
Poppies
Ranunculus
Salpiglossis
Salvia
Scabious
Schizanthus
Statice
Stocks
Stokesia
Sunflower
Sweet William
Viscaria
Wallflower
Zinnia

For Tall Growth 2ft. 6in. and over

Amaranthus
Antirrhinum, Giant
Aquilegia
Cannas
Cosmos
Delhlias
Delphinium
Foxglove
Hollyhock
Larkspur
Scabious
Sunflower
Sweet Peas
Tithonia



Viscaria.

*Scabiosa.*

Varieties for Edging— 12in. or less

Ageratum, Dwarf
Alyssum, Carpet of Snow
Alyssum, Lilac Queen
Anemone
Aubretia
Begonia, Gracilis
Bellis Perennis
Brachycome
Cheiranthus
Dianthus
Dimorphotheca
Felicia
Freesia
Lobelia
Mesembryanthemum
Crimiflorum
Mignonette
Nasturtium
Nemesia, Dwarf
Nemophila
Pansies
Polyanthus
Portulaca
Primula
Pyrethrum, Aureum
Torenia
Ursinia
Verbena
Virginian Stock
Viola

For Flowering in Pots for House Work

Asparagus
Balsam
Begonia, Tuberous Rooted
Boronia, Megastigma
Calceolaria
Capsicum, Celestial
Celosia
Cineraria
Coleus

FOR FLOWERING IN POTS FOR HOUSE WORK (continued)—

Cyclamen
Freesia
Gloxinia
Impatiens
Mignonette
Mimulus
Petunia, Dwarf
Pomegranate
Primrose
Primula
Schizanthus

For Foliage Effects

Amaranthus
Asparagus
Begonia
Coleus
Kochia
Ornamental Grasses
Pelargonium
Pyrethrum, Aureum

For Window Boxes

Ageratum, Dwarf
Alyssum
Asparagus, Plumosa Nana
Balsam
Cheiranthus, Allioni
Coleus
Dianthus
Freesia
Lobelia
Mesembryanthemum
Crimiflorum
Mignonette
Nasturtium
Nemesia
Pansy
Petunia
Phlox
Portulaca
Primula
Torenia
Verbena
Viola
Virginian Stock

For Rock Gardens

Agatheia
Ageratum
Alyssum
Asparagus, Sprengerii
Aubretia
Bellis Perennis
Cheiranthus, Allioni
Dianthus
Dimorphotheca
Erigeron
Eschscholtzia
Linaria, Fairy Bouquet
Lobelia
Marigold, Dwarf French
Mesembryanthemum
Crimiflorum
Mignonette
Nasturtium
Nemesia, Dwarf
Pansies
Petunia, Dwarf
Phlox
Portulaca
Pyrethrum, Aureum
Torenia
Ursinia
Violas
Virginian Stock
Viscaria
Zinnia, Lilliput

For Semi-shaded Beds

Ageratum
Alyssum
Begonia
Calendula
Campanula, Pyramidalis
Cineraria
Coleus
Cyclamen
Erigeron
Forget-Me-Not
Freesia
Impatiens
Linaria
Nasturtium
Nigella
Pansy
Polyanthus
Primrose
Primula
Pyrethrum, Hybrids
Schizanthus
Sweet Wivelsfield
Virginian Stock
Wallflower

For Hot, Dry Situations

Acroclinium
Ageratum
Alyssum
Amaranthus
Antirrhinum
Brachycome
Calliopsis
Celosia
Cockscomb
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Dianthus
Dimorphotheca
Eschscholtzia
Gaillardia
Gerbera
Gomphrena
Helichrysum
Hunneemannia
Kochia
Linum
Marigold (African)
Nasturtium
Petunia
Phlox

FOR HOT, DRY SITUATIONS (contd.)—

Portulaca
Rhodanthe
Sunflower
Tithonia
Ursinia
Verbena
Zinnia

For Spring Flowering

Sow in Autumn

Acroclinium
Ageratum
Alyssum
Anemone
Antirrhinum
Aquilegia
Bellis Perennis
Calendula
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Canterbury Bells
Centaurea
Cineraria
Clarkia
Delphinium
Dianthus
Foxglove
Freesia
Gaillardia
Geum
Godetia
Gypsophila
Larkspur
Leptosyne
Linaria
Lupins
Marigold
Mignonette
Nasturtium
Nemesia
Pansy
Pentstemon
Poppies
Primula
Ranunculus
Scabious
Schizanthus
Statice
Stocks
Sweet Peas
Sweet Wivelsfield
Viola
Wallflower

For Summer Display

Sow in Spring.

Amaranthus
Antirrhinum
Asters
Balsam
Begonia (Bedding)
Calliopsis
Carnation
Celosia

FOR SUMMER DISPLAY (continued)—

Chrysanthemum
Cockscomb
Coleus
Cosmos
Dahlias
Dianthus
Dimorphotheca
Eschscholtzia
Gaillardia
Gerbera
Gomphrena
Gypsophila
Kochia
Marigold
Petunia
Phlox
Portulaca
Salpiglossis
Salvia
Scabious
Sunflower
Tithonia
Torenia
Ursinia
Verbena
Viscaria
Zinnia

For Late Autumn and Winter Blooms

Sow in Late Summer.

Ageratum
Alyssum
Antirrhinum
Bellis Perennis
Calendula
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea
Chrysanthemum
Clarkia
Dahlias
Delphinium
Dianthus
Forget-Me-Not
Gypsophila
Leptosyne
Linaria
Lupin
Marigold, French
Mathiola
Mignonette
Nasturtium
Nemesia
Pansies
Polyanthus
Poppies
Primulas
Scabious
Schizanthus
Stocks
Sweet Peas
Violas
Virginian Stock
Wallflower

*Dimorphotheca Hybrids.*

SOWING DIRECTIONS FOR FLOWER SEEDS

WITH EXPLANATION OF LETTERS AND GARDENING TERMS USED IN FOLLOWING PAGES.

For cultural information and instructions for obtaining the very best results and most pleasure from the flower garden, we would specially recommend Yates' Garden Guide, written by enthusiastic gardeners especially for the amateur. This is the most complete and useful small gardening manual published in Australia. Price, 1/-, post free.

In the following pages of Flower Seeds the different varieties are marked with reference letters, and by referring to the table below, the amateur will be able to plant them at the right time and to give them the most suitable treatment in sowing.

H.A.—Hardy Annual. Sow in Autumn or Spring.

H.H.A.—Half - hardy or tender Annual. Sow late in Spring.

H.P.—Hardy Perennial. Sow in Autumn.

H.B.—Hardy Biennial. Sow in Autumn.

A.—The seeds of these can be planted to advantage in the borders where the plants are to grow, thinning out to

the proper distances apart when the seedlings are up. Or they can be raised in seed-pans or nursery beds, and transplanted when large enough.

B.—These plants do not transplant well, and are best sown in the borders where the plants are to grow, thinning to the proper distances apart when large enough.

C.—These plants are best raised in pans, boxes, or sheltered nursery beds.

D.—Only suitable for raising under glass or frames. In the winter artificial heat would be required.

E.—Suitable for very hot, sunny positions, and will thrive in the warmer districts as well as in the more temperate climates.

F.—These do best in the cooler districts, say where the English fruits thrive.

G.—If grown in warm climates requires a shady position.

Annuals.—Plants which complete their life span within a year. They require to be raised from seed every year.

Biennials.—Plants which, being raised from seed one year, complete their life and die the next.

Perennials.—Plants which live more than two years.

Herbaceous Plants.—Those perennials whose stems die annually, while their roots continue alive in the earth.

Early.—Applied to plants whose growing season is short, and which mature quickly. For this reason, if late sowing becomes necessary an early sort usually does best.

Late.—Applied to plants which take longer to complete their growth than other varieties of their species.

Hardy Plants.—Are those with a vigorous constitution which will thrive in the open ground without much care.

Tender (or Half-hardy)—Is a term applied to all plants which, being of delicate growth, require special care in raising. The term is more generally applied to those which are easily killed by extreme cold. Many plants, such as Tomatoes, are very tender in the early Spring, but become quite hardy when the weather gets warmer.

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS



Acroclinium Double Hybrids.

ACROCLINIUM (H.A.—A.)

Lovely everlasting flowers, valuable for cutting. Plant out in a sunny border.

Large Flowered Double Hybrids—The double flowers are extremely large and are produced in profusion over a long period. The range of colour is remarkable for its rich shades of Apricot, Salmon, Pink, and Cerise, many having dark centres. 2ft. high.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/6, 2/6

Roseum—Double. Bright rose, smaller flowered than the above, 12in. high. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

AGATHEA (Blue Marguerite)

(H.P.—A.E.) Has charming blue Aster-like flowers. Likes a sunny situation.

Coelestis—Blue, with yellow centre; 18 inches high.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

AGERATUM (Floss Flower)

(H.A.—A.) Lovely bedding plants with beautiful lavender blue flowers. Sow in the autumn or spring in seed boxes or in permanent position.

Imperial Dwarf Blue—Suitable for edgings or small beds; 9 inches high.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

Imperial Tall Blue—Valuable for cut flowers and florists' work; 18 inches high. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

Blue Cap—Small foliage, showy dark blue flowers. Height, 6 inches. Pkt., 1/-

ALONSOA (H.A.—A.)

Very pretty plants, throwing up spikes of beautiful scarlet flowers.

Warszewiczii—Brilliant scarlet; 18 inches high. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6



Agathea Coelestis.



Alyssum Procumbens.

ALYSSUM (H.P.—A.)

Pretty dwarf perennial plants, for edgings, borders and rock work.

Alyssum Procumbens (Carpet of Snow)—A very select strain, growing only about two and a half inches high. The blossoms are massed, completely hiding all the foliage.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-

Lilac Queen (Compactum)—A very pleasing change from the usual white sorts. It grows to a height of 6 inches, is hardy and long flowering. The flowers themselves are of a light purple shade, changing to lilac as they develop; sweetly scented.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-

Odoratum (Benthami)—White and very fragrant; 10 inches high.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

Saxatile—Golden flowers, later blooming than above sorts; 9 inches high.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-



Asparagus Sprengertii.



Amaranthus—Mixed Hybrids.



Anchusa Italica.

AMARANTHUS (H.H.A.—A.E.)

Magnificent tall-growing plants with the most brilliant foliage. For best results seeds should be sown during September, October, or November, when the ground is warm, in clumps, where they are intended to grow, afterwards thin out, leaving the most promising for colour. Select warm, sunny positions. They will make a gorgeous show in the autumn, growing 5 to 6 feet high.

Mixed Hybrids—A wide range of colours. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

Salicifolius Improved (Fountain Plant)—Long, narrow leaves, pink foliage; 6 feet. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Tricolour Improved (Joseph's Coat)—Yellow, red and green; very showy. 4 feet. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Dwarf Tricolour—Similar to the above but grows only about 18 inches. Useful for pot culture. Colours up quickly. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—



Ageratum—Tall Blue (see page 11).

ANCHUSA (Cape Forget-Me-Not)

Blue Bird. (H.A.—C.)

A Forget-Me-Not type of plant, producing large heads of deep blue flowers, excellent for cutting. If cut back after flowering it will bloom a second time. It is a hardy plant, and does well in moist or even fairly dry conditions.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Italica—Dropmore variety. (H.P.—C.)

A good border plant for summer conditions. Has intense gentian-blue flowers with white eye. 3 feet high.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

ANEMONE (Windflower)

(H.P.—C.) Lovely spring flowering perennial plants, of which we also offer the bulbs (Bulb Section, see index). They are, however, easily raised from seed. Make sowings from January to March, and, if well grown, they will flower the first spring. See also notes on the method of raising Ranunculus seed.

St. Brigid, Yates' Prize Strain.—A distinct strain of most brilliant and striking colours, most of the flowers being semi-double; 12 inches high. Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—, 10/—.

Single Mixed (Beauty of Caen)—The flowers are all single, but in a fine range of colours, excellent for cutting; 12 inches.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

Giant Scarlet Emperor (Single)—A very fine colour; long stems, large blooms. Vigorous grower.

Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

(H.P.—C.F.) These are amongst the most beautiful of all hardy perennials for temperate and cool climates, and even about Sydney they do very well. Though long-lived, we recommend that a small sowing be made each year to keep up a vigorous stock; 3 feet high. Sow Jan.—Feb.—Mar. In colder climates sow in the spring to establish plants for the following spring flowering.

Yates' "Derwent" Long Spurred—All Long Spurred of the Scott - Elliott type, in a splendid mixture of colours. We have included in this the finest English exhibition strains. At our Tasmanian Seed Farm where they are

AQUILEGIA (continued)—

grown, we are continually selecting this strain. Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—, 10/—.

ARCTOTIS (White African Daisy)

(H.A.—A.) A beautiful hardy annual from South Africa, growing well in our climate. They require a sunny border; 2ft. high.

Grandis—Flowers are produced on long stems and are three inches across; the petals are white on the face and pale lilac on the reverse side, and the centre disc is light blue.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

ASPARAGUS (Asparagus Fern)

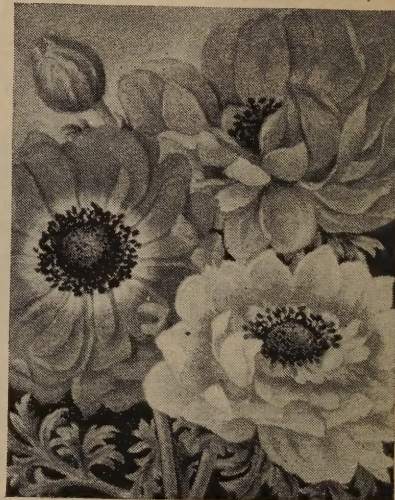
(H.P.—C.G.) These hardy plants should be sown in autumn or spring, in a cool, moist situation. As the seeds are hard they may be slightly nicked with a knife before planting.

Sprengertii—A beautiful variety, very suitable for hanging baskets.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Plumosa nana—Dwarf upright habit, useful for growing in pots for table decoration. Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

Plumosa—Ordinary climbing variety. See Vines and Creepers. (See Index.)



Anemone (St. Brigid).

ANTIRRHINUMS

(Snapdragon) (H.P.—A.E.)

These are now offered in three distinct types, namely:— **Giant Large Flowered**, **Semi-Dwarf Large Flowered**, and the less important **Tom Thumb (Extra Dwarf)**.

These newer Antirrhinums are recommended with every confidence as some of our very best flowers for **Spring and Summer Blooming**. They stand the hot weather well, and will grow in dry, sunny positions, where many other plants will fail. Keep all dead flowers cut off to encourage a long blooming season. They do best sown in the autumn and early winter, when fine, sturdy plants will become available for spring and summer blooming, but can also be sown in the spring and early summer. Do not make the ground too rich, and do not over-water.

Giant Large-Flowered Type

These majestic Giant Antirrhinums are particularly suitable for planting at the rear of borders, or between shrubs or other tall plants; we suggest that they are much more effective planted in clumps of separate colours, and for this purpose we offer Collections in separate colours. They are all large flowered, and the inferior colours have been discarded.

Yates' Giant Large Flowered, Mixed—As a combination of all the best colours this mixture is second to none. Practically every shade in Antirrhinums is represented.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Tango Shades Mixed.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Rose Shades Mixed.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Special Offers—

One pkt. each of six distinct colours (our selection), from "Best Ten." 2/6.

One pkt. each of twelve named colours (our selection), 4/6.

THE "BEST TEN" COLOURS IN GIANT SECTION.

Brilliant Rose.
Cattleya—Light lilac.
Cardinal—Rich bright scarlet.
Kermesina Splendens—Scarlet.
Old Gold—Deep tango.
Rose King—Deep rose.
Snowflake—White, yellow lip.
The Rose—Light rose.
Moonlight—Mid tango.
Monarch—Velvety crimson.
Each above: Pkts., 6d. and 1/—;
Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Other Separate Named Giant Varieties.

Fire King—Orange, white throat.
Golden King.
Harmony—Terra cotta orange.
Scarlet.
Venus—Soft pink, white throat.
Queen Victoria—The purest white.
Striped Mixed.
Gotelind—Rich copper.

Each above: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.



Checking Off Antirrhinums at our Trial Grounds.

Semi-Dwarf Large-Flowered Type

For massing in borders as the shades of colour blend harmoniously together. The flowers are large, very showy, and are produced in great abundance.

Yates' Semi-Dwarf Large-Flowered, Mixed—An exceedingly choice blend of the most beautiful named varieties.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Special Offers—

One pkt. of each of the "Best Eight" colours. 3/6.

One pkt. each of twelve named colours (our selection). 4/6.

"SCARLET TRIUMPH."

The perfect scarlet bedding Antirrhinum which up to date has not been surpassed by any other variety. Pkt., 1/—

THE "BEST EIGHT" COLOURS IN SEMI-DWARFS.

Amber Queen.
Crimson Queen.
Defiance—Orange.
Fawn—Terra cotta.
Gloria—Rose.
Mauve Queen.
Orange Prince.
White Beauty.

Each: Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Other Separate Named Semi-Dwarf Varieties.

Black Prince—Black-red.
Golden Queen—Yellow.
Maize Queen—Salmon-yellow.
Grenadier—Dark tango.
Nelrose—Deep pink.
Terra Cotta Shades.
Beacon Rose—Salmon-rose.
Brilliant Rose—Beautifully clear.
Red Emperor—Deep scarlet.

Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6 5/—.

Cherry Ripe—Red, suffused cerise.
Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Tom Thumb (Extra Dwarf) Type

For carpet bedding or for massing in fronts of borders. To keep very dwarf for close bedding, pinch out the central spike and so encourage the lateral growth.

Mixed Tom Thumb.

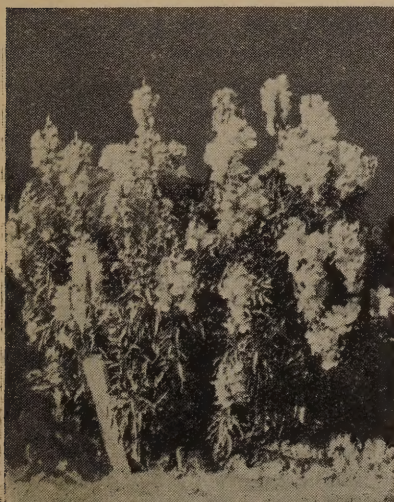
Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkt., 2/6

ANTIRRHINUM

RUST-PROOF CALIFORNIAN GIANT MIXTURE.

Comes to us as a strain which is 75 per cent. rustproof. Plants are compact in habit and grow 20 to 24 inches high, producing long spikes of bloom in a good range of popular colours.

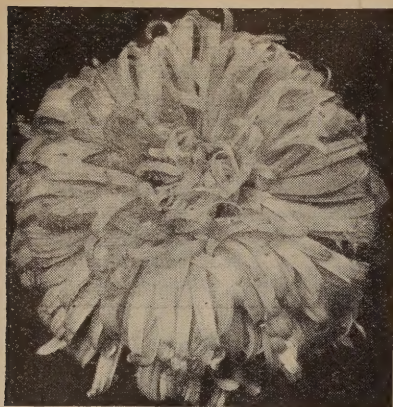
Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.



Plant of Semi-Dwarf Antirrhinum growing in our Trials.



Antirrhinum—Giant Large Flowered Type.



Aster—Giant Crego.

ASTERS (H.H.A.—C.)

YATES' WILT-RESISTANT AND OTHER SELECTED STRAINS.

The best results are obtained from September and October sowing, or in cooler districts, October–November. They require rich, well-manured open soil, and must be kept well watered and mulched in dry weather.

We urge growers in mild climates to try a few later sowings; a very successful cut flower grower, near Sydney, makes large sowings in early February, and obtains splendid prices for his blooms, as they usually come into bloom with the cooler weather, and are more perfect and longer lasting.

NOTES AS TO TYPES.

The varieties of Asters generally grown can be divided, broadly speaking, into two main classes—those with long flat petals (sometimes slightly re-curved), which include the Yates' Giant Crego and Californian Giants; those with short stiff straight or slightly curled petals, such as Yates' Tasmanian Branching and American Beauty.

AMERICAN BEAUTY ASTERS (Wilt-Resistant)

In season these are late, thus escaping the very hot weather. The flowers are very large, and of full short petalled type, and are carried on long stems sometimes up to twenty-four inches.

American Beauty Mixed—A combination of the beautiful colours as listed below. Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

AMERICAN BEAUTY ASTERS (contd.)—

Separate Colours—Crimson, white, rose, azure fairy, purple, lavender, September beauty (shell pink), carmine rose. Each: Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Special Collection Offer—

Six packets, distinct colours (our selection), 2/6.

CREGO ASTERS (Wilt-Resistant)

A splendid strain, of a free sturdy growth and attaining a height of two feet, well branched, with long strong stems; flowers are large, often over four inches across. This type is about three weeks earlier than American Beauty and Californian Giants.

Yates' Re-selected Giant Crego, Mixed—

Contains a magnificent range of colours. Very popular. Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Separate Colours—White, lavender, shell pink, dark blue, purple, light blue, deep rose, crimson. Each: Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Special Collection Offer—

Six packets, distinct colours (our selection), 2/6.

Nine packets, distinct colours (our selection), 3/6.

TASMANIAN BRANCHING ASTERS (Wilt-Resistant)

They are well branched, and average two feet or more in height, and, in their season, are covered with blooms of the short, straight petalled type.

Yates' Tasmanian Branching, Mixed—All the best colours in harmonious proportion. Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Separate Colours—Pink, rose, purple, pure white, lavender, dark blue, light blue, crimson. Each: Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Special Collection Offer—

Six packets, distinct colours (our selection), 2/6.

CALIFORNIAN GIANT ASTERS

A strain of the Crego type, renowned for its robust habit, large flowers, and length of stem.

Californian Giants, Mixed—Made up from the named colours as mentioned below. Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.



Aster—American Beauty.

CALIFORNIAN GIANT ASTERS (contd.)

Separate Colours—Deep rose, light blue, white, dark purple (wilt-resistant), light purple, and silvery rose. Each: Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Special Collection Offer—

Three packets, distinct colours (our selection), 1/3.

Super Giant El Monte—The only really long-stemmed, large-flowered crimson Aster producing an abundance of flowers with daintily interlaced plume-like petals. Pkt., 1/—.

Wilt-Resistant Golden Sheaf—The deepest yellow Aster yet developed. The attractive double flowers have a full-cushioned crest-like centre supported by several rows of short ray petals. Pkt., 1/—.

HEART OF FRANCE ASTER (Wilt-Resistant)

A pure ruby-red Aster, deepening a little with age, but retaining its purity of tone, claimed to be the best red Aster introduced. The flowers are medium size. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—.

IMPROVED GIANT SUNSHINE.

Flowers are composed of a single row of outer petals, which contrast well with the unique yellow quilled centres. Blooms measure up to 5 inches across. A good proportion come true to type. Choice Mixed—Pkt., 1/—; Small pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.



Giant Crego Wilt-Resistant Asters growing for seed.



Bellis Perennis.

AUBRETIA (H.P.—C.)

These hardy perennials are excellent for rock gardens and trailing down over rocks and banks. They may also be used in the open border. They do not thrive in warm districts.

Graeca—Light blue.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

Hybrida grandiflora—Fine mixed colours. Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

BALSAM (H.H.A.—C.E.)

Sow in spring and summer in nursery beds, and transplant into a warm position 8 inches apart, or the seed can be sown direct in the beds and the plants thinned out. They thrive in rich moist soil, and are very easily grown either in a border or a pot. 18 inches high.

Yates' Superb Double, Mixed—Extra fine mixture in all colours, producing a very high percentage of double flowers. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

Special Offer—

Six distinct colours (our selection), 2/6

BEGONIA (H.H.P.—D.)

TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS

Tubers in Bulb pages—see Index. We offer the choicest strains of Single and Double Tuberous-rooted Begonias, containing all the best colours and markings. Sown in the early spring under glass they will, with good cultivation, flower during the ensuing autumn. See Yates' Garden Guide for instructions for cultivation; they can only be raised successfully under glass, but may subsequently be grown and flowered in pots or beds under glass or in bush-house.

Double, Finest Exhibition Strain—Every colour is represented, and the flowers are of the finest form and quality. Pkt., 2/6; Small pkt., 1/6; Bulk pkts., 5/—, 10/—.

Single—A very fine strain, containing shades of orange, yellow, red, rose, pink and white. We also include in this a proportion of the crested and frilled types in their various colours. Pkt., 2/6; Small pkt., 1/6; Bulk pkts., 5/—, 10/—

BEGONIAS (continued)—

Pendula, Mixed—For hanging baskets. A very fine variety, of trailing habit, specially suited for hanging in a glass or a warm bush-house.

Pkt., 2/6; Bulk pkts., 5/—, 10/—

FIBROUS ROOTED (OR BEDDING) BEGONIAS

Raised in the early spring these will make a wonderful border or edging show with their foliage and flowers for two or three months during the late summer and autumn. They are hardy in most positions provided they do not lack moisture.

DWARF TYPE (8–10in. high)

Semperflorens, Nana Compacta (Mixed colours)—White, red and rose shades. Pkt., 2/—; Bulk pkts., 5/—, 10/—

Gracilis, Prima Donna—Rose colour. Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

Gracilis, Bonfire—Flowers lustrous carmine scarlet and foliage metallic brown. Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

Gracilis, Luminosa—Scarlet flowers, brown-red foliage. Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

TALL TYPE (12–15in. high)

Semperflorens Mixed—Contains about ten of the best white, rose and red shades in mixture. Pkt., 1/—, Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—, 10/—



Calendula Trials. Only the best are good enough for Yates.

BELLIS PERENNIS (English Daisy)

(H.A. and H.P.—C.) Hardy perennials, but are best treated as annuals and re-sown each autumn. They make excellent bedding plants. When grown as an edging they always look best if all one colour. For this treatment Snowball is one of the most effective; 6 inches high.

Yates' Prize Strain—A mixture of large flowering named varieties of brilliant colouring. Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Longfellow—Dark rose.

Snowball—Pure white. Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

Giant Double Daisy Mixed (Montrosa)—Almost as large as small Asters. The flowers are nearly as perfect as the old varieties. The mixture contains white, light rose and rose.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

BORONIA (H.P.—C.F.)

Requires a sandy, peaty soil, and a cool, moist climate. Sow in seed pan or box in a cool shady situation. A small sowing should be made each season to keep up a vigorous stock, or, if the old plants are retained, cut back hard about the end of each year; 3 feet high.

Megastigma (The Sweet-Scented Boronia). Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—, 10/—

BRACHYCOME

(Swan River Daisy)

(H.A.—E.) These are charming dwarf plants, with lovely, Cineraria-like flowers. A native of Western Australia, and suitable for hot, dry, sandy situations.

Iberidifolia—Mixed white and blue. 18in. high. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

CALCEOLARIA (H.H.P.—D.)

Lovely glass-house perennials, with gorgeous coloured blooms. They require cool, moist conditions, and to be kept free of insect pests; when successfully grown no flower gives a more gorgeous display. 2 feet high. For cultivation, see Yates' Garden Guide.

Hybrida, Yates' Superb Strain—Mixed colours; a selection of all the finest exhibition sorts. Pkt., 2/6; Small pkt., 1/6; Bulk pkts., 5/—, 10/—.

CALENDULA (H.A.—A.)

(Broad-leaved or English Pot Marigold) Very showy, hardy annual with gorgeous blooms; suitable for borders, 1½ to 2 feet high. This very useful and always popular flower succeeds best sown in the autumn and early winter months in climates like Sydney. In the cooler districts may also be sown in the spring.

Orange King (Ball's Extra Select Florists' Strain)—Double, dark orange. A very select strain for flower growers; flowers up to 3½ inches across. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

Golden King—Very fine. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Lemon King—Soft shade. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

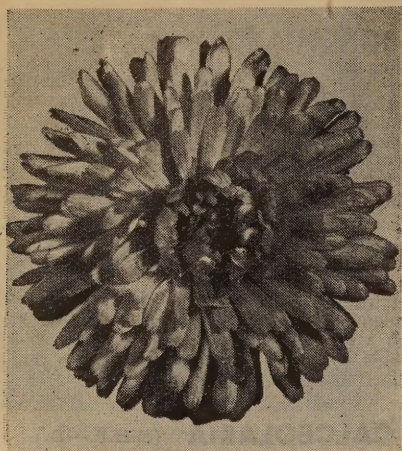
Campfire Improved—Deep orange with a distinct sheen of scarlet on the upper side of petals.

Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

(Calendulas continued on page 16.)



Calendula Radio.



Golden Delight Calendula.

CALENDULA (continued)—

Radio—Quilled petals giving unusual effect; deep orange, fine for massing.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Golden Radio—Similar in shape to Radio but colour rich yellow.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Orange Sunshine—Clear orange with daintily incurved loose petals.

Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

Golden Delight (Chrysanth) — A loose-petalled, clear buttercup; a good cutting variety.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

Orange Shaggy—Deep orange, laciniated petals.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

For FRENCH and AFRICAN MARIGOLD —See Marigold.

CALLIOPSIS (Coreopsis)

(H.A. and H.P.—A.E.) Very showy, hardy border plants; they continue to bloom through the hottest weather, and are much prized for cutting.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

These succeed best sown in spring and early summer, and are of great value for hot sunny positions.

Drummondii—Yellow, crimson centre; 2 feet high. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

Bicolor (Tinctoria)—A splendid mixture of yellow, brown and mahogany shades; 2 feet high. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

Bicolor Double—This is a double form of the well-known single Tinctoria. Includes shades of yellow, brown and gold. 3ft. high.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

Autumn sowing is recommended, but they can also be planted through the winter and early spring.

Grandiflora Double Sunburst — A very pleasing shade of deep yellow, retaining its beauty of colour while augmenting its effect of brilliance through the doubling of petals. Flowers are 1½ to 2 inches across, and last well when cut. Pkt., 6d.

Lanceolata Grandiflora—A lovely golden yellow, single flower, hardy perennial, excellent for cutting and borders; 2 feet high.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

CAMPANULA (Bell Flower)

(H.B.—C.F.) They bloom the second season after sowing, and are perennials. See also Canterbury Bells, which are varieties of Campanula.

CAMPANULA (continued)—

Pyramidalis—Blue and white mixed; 3 feet.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Carpatica—Blue and white mixed. Dwarf and compact; 4 inches high.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

CANDYTUFT (Iberis) (H.A.—A.)

Hardy annual border plants, very showy for massing or edgings in borders. The strains we offer are very superior. Sow from early autumn on to early spring.

CORONARIA TYPE.

This class produces long spikes with numerous flowers placed closely up to the stem as in the form of a hyacinth.

Yates' Hyacinth Flowered (Empress)—A grand strain, with pure white spikes of great beauty and fragrance; 12in. high. The best strain for cut flowers.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

White Rocket—A select white.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

UMBELLATA TYPE.

This type produces long stems with a lot of small flowers bunched at the top.

Yates' Giant Flowered Hybrids—Choice mixed; this is a very fine strain.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.



Candytuft—Yates' Hyacinth Flowered.

CANDYTUFT (continued)—

Separate Colours of above — Crimson, purple, white, lavender, rose, cardinal. Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—.

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT.

Gibraltarica — A beautiful tint of lilac, shading off to white.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

CANNA (H.P.—C.E.)

Saved from a fine collection of named varieties of Tall Cannas. It is advisable to chip away with a knife a piece of the skin of each seed to allow the entrance of moisture, otherwise the germination is very slow.

Giant Hybrids.

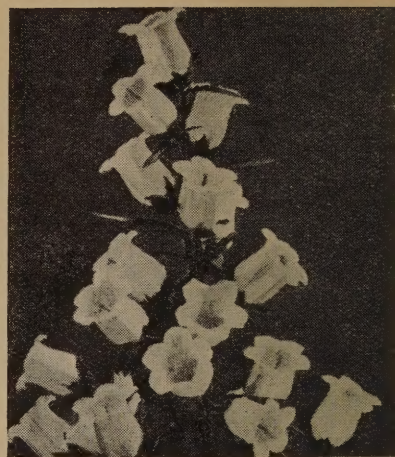
Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

For Plants—See Plant Section in Index.

CANTERBURY BELLS

(Campanula Medium)

(H.B. and H.A.—C.F.) Very handsome favourite border plants. With the exception of the newer annual strain now offered



Canterbury Bells—Single Mixed.

CANTERBURY BELLS (continued)—

they are hardy biennials, and are best sown in February, March or April; they will then flower in the following spring. They thrive best in cool climates; 2 feet high.

Single Mixed—White, rose, and blue tints.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

Double. — A mixture of the choicest colours. 2ft. high.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

Calycanthemum (Cup and Saucer)—Has a large round petal at the back of the bell resembling a saucer. A charming mixture of the finest colours. 24 inches high.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

Annual Choice Mixed — A new strain which should be of particular value in the warmer districts. Mixed colours.

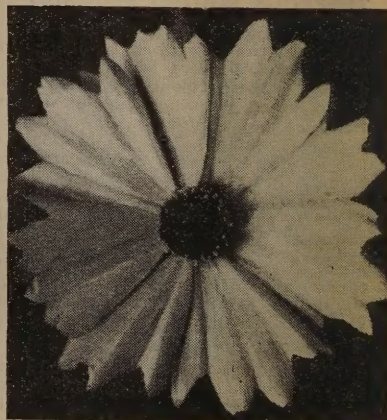
Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

CAPSICUM (Ornamental Chili)

(H.P.—C.E.) Make very decorative pot-plants when in berry; also very attractive for general garden use. Sow in spring.

Celestial — Produces numerous pods, the colour of which changes from white to white striped purple, yellow and scarlet as they mature. The contrasting colours of the pods on the same plant are strangely effective. 24 inches high.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6



Calliopsis Drummondii.

PANSY — ULLSWATER BLUE

A large float bowl of really blue Pansies—can you imagine anything more attractive! and the garden effect, too, of a massed bed of this gem in the late winter and spring months is something you will long remember. It is the largest blue Pansy grown blooming freely over a long period and now superseding some old-timers for bedding.
Packet 2/6; Small packet 1/6; Bulk packets 5/-, 10/-, 20/-.



NEMESIA — BLUE GEM (Compacta)

In colour and form this is daintiness personified, and we have no hesitation in pressing its claims for your garden. In the late winter and spring months the massed or ribbon effect of its small soft azure blue flowers is truly delightful whether for window boxes, rock gardens, etc., or for bedding around Stocks, Poppies, Pansies and suchlike.
Packet 6d.; Bulk Packets 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.



IS BLUE YOUR COLOUR? WE SUGGEST TWO

FOR FRAGRANCE! VARIETIES YOU MUST NOT MISS

ALYSSUM

LILAC QUEEN (Compacta)

You may not know this lovely Alyssum and be missing something really attractive. For crazy paths, rock gardens, borders and window boxes we rate it very highly because of its sweet scent, profuse blooming and lovely shade of light lilac. Is seen at its best during the late winter, spring and early summer months. Is perennial, but is best treated as an annual in the warmer districts. Packet 6d.; Bulk packets 1/-, 2/6, 5/-.



MIGNONETTE

YATES' SELECTED LARGE FLOWERING

A delightfully fragrant flowered annual which should be in every garden. Easily cultivated and quickly grown, it produces a wealth of bloom of great charm, always a favourite with the true garden lover. If soil is rather light or sandy then the richer the perfume. Produces large flowered spikes in various shades of yellow and crimson. Packet 6d.; Small packet 3d.; Bulk packets 1/-, 2/6.



CARNATION (H.P.—C.)

Carnations are hardy perennials, and may be sown at almost any time of the year except in very hot weather. Autumn sowing will provide strong sturdy plants for spring and early summer blooming. Our choicest strains cannot be excelled. We have made a specialty of these plants. Sow in seed pans or boxes. Rooted Plants of named Carnations in Plant Section—see Index.

Yates' Giant Bedding, Mixed (Giant Margaret-Malmaison Type)—This magnificent variety blooms in about five to six months from the time of sowing the seed, and is the most free flowering and highly scented strain of bedding carnations yet introduced. Produces a wealth of bloom in colours ranging from white and cream, through pink, rose and red, to violet shades, also including some of the fancy and striped varieties. Treat as annuals and re-sow every year; very easily raised. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, 20/-.

Separate colours of above: Deep Salmon, Deep Red, Rose, Light Salmon, White. Each Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 3/-

Chabaud's Early—A first-rate strain of the Giant Margaret type. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Margaret (Mixed)—A free flowering strain, giving a wide range of fine colours. Splendid for bright sunny situations. Pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-

Perpetual Flowering—Quite distinct from the above bedding types; hand-fertilized and saved from named varieties. They produce a great variety of colours and a good percentage of large double flowers, though a proportion will come single and semi-single. Pkt., 2/-; Bulk pkts., 5/-, 10/-

CELOSIA (Feathered Cockscomb)

(H.H.A. — B.E.) Stately border plants with gorgeous feathery blooms of the most glowing colours. Sow when frosts are over, for summer bedding. They are of easiest culture, requiring plenty of moisture, rich soil and lots of warm weather. 3 to 4 feet high.

Thompsoni Mixed—A brilliant mixture of crimson, scarlet and gold shades. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-.



Celosia—Flame of Fire.



For fragrance, for cutting, or for decoration, who does not love Carnations? There is no finer strain of its type than Yates' Giant Bedding.

CELOSIA (continued)—

Pyramidalis (Flame of Fire)—Plants produce a central pyramidal spike of intense scarlet colour, with numerous lateral spikes covering practically the whole of the foliage. Rather dwarf plant growing only about 9-12 in. high. Pkts., 6d., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 1/6, 2/6, 5/-

Childsii Mixed (Chinese Woolflower)—The rounded flower heads resemble masses of soft wool, and are borne abundantly. Splendid for cutting and for house use. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-

Cristata—See Cockscomb.

CENTAUREA (H.A.—A.)

(Corn Flowers and Sweet Sultans)

Lovely hardy annuals, very pretty, splendid for cutting. They are most easily grown and continue in flower a long time if sown in the autumn. They are seen at their best in climates cooler than Sydney.

CYANUS TYPE.

The well-known Cornflower family, growing about 3 feet high.

Blue King—Deep blue, double flowers; 2ft. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-.

Rose Beauty—The colour is a clear bright rose. The double flowers are large and produced in great profusion. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

Double Mixed—Contains the above and many other shades of purple, lilac and white. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

Jubilee Gem—Grows 12 inches high, and produces a wealth of vivid blue double flowers. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

SWEET SULTAN TYPE.

Quite distinct from the Cyanus type, this class is very decorative and grows about 2 feet high.

Imperialis (Giant Flowering Sweet Sultans)—Produces blossoms from three to four inches across of graceful airy effect, and most deliciously fragrant. They are excellent for cutting. Mixed colours. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

CHEIRANTHUS (H.P.—C.)

Recommended for rock gardens, etc.; does well in temperate climates.

Allioni (Siberian Wallflower)—A brilliant orange coloured variety strongly recommended for general bedding purposes. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

Allioni (Golden Bedder)—A rich, deep golden yellow, free flowering. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

CHRISTMAS BUSH (H.P.—C.)

(Ceratopetalum Gummiferum)

The seed of this beautiful and very popular shrub should be sown in the early autumn in light, sandy loam, which must be well-drained.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-



Centaurea Cyanus—Blue King.



Large Flowered Cineraria.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

(H.A. and H.P.—C.) Very favourite family of border plants, they are all hardy and excellent for cutting. Perennial types should be sown in the spring, and the annual types in the autumn. For Chrysanthemum Plants of named varieties write for special list in Sept.-October.

ANNUAL TYPE.

("Painted Daisies" or French Marguerites.)

A distinct type from the perennials, with Cosmos-like foliage and growing to a height of 2 feet. They are excellent for cutting, and are very free-flowering.

Tricolor Mixed—A combination of white, yellow, lavender and red shades, with rich golden and red zones around the dark centres of blooms. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

PERENNIAL TYPES.

Yates' Early Flowering (Indicum)—Contains single, semi-double and double flowers, in a wide range of copper, rose, yellow, cream and white tones. Sown in the early spring, they will bloom in the late autumn. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-

Shasta Daisy (Excelsior)—Much the largest of the Shasta Daisies, measuring up to four and a half inches in diameter. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-

CINERARIA (H.H.A.—C.)

Cinerarias are tender annuals which in very cold climates require to be grown in glass-house or bush-house, but in mild climates like Sydney, or in warmer districts, they succeed splendidly in the open ground if sheltered from the wind and too much sun. See Yates' Garden Guide for cultural directions.

Yates' Large-Flowered Branching—A strain which we carefully select each year for broadness of petals and variety of colours. The plants, if well grown, will reach 3 feet and will be almost as much across. They are very vigorous growers; well-branched, and have thick, leathery foliage. The flowers are large, and contain all the richest shades of rose, crimson, scarlet, blues, purples, also many delicate colours. Many have large white eyes. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, 20/-.

CINERARIA (continued)—

California Super Giants—A much improved strain on existing varieties. Flowers are much larger and produced in profusion. The range of colour produced in this strain cannot be equalled, and is regarded as the finest yet introduced.

Pkt., 3/6; Bulk pkts., 5/-, 10/-

CLARKIA (H.A.—A.)

Our strain of this hardy annual will produce a large percentage of double flowers, the dainty colourings of which will harmonise in any setting. The flowers are formed in crinkly rosettes on the long stems in the manner of peach blossoms. They should be well staked and sheltered from strong winds, as they grow to a height of about 2½ feet and the root growth is very shallow. Sow in the autumn.

Double Mixed—A splendid mixture made up from the following colours. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

We also offer separately:

Apple Blossom	Queen Mary—Rose
Brilliant—Rose	Scarlet Queen (or
Purple Prince	Vesuvius)
Salmon Queen	Chamois
La France (pale	Salmon pink)

Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

Special Offer—Four Varieties (our selection), 1/9.

CLIANTHUS DAMPIERI

(Sturt's Desert Pea)

(H.P.—B.) Thrives in dry, poor, sandy soil; it is a native of the dry Australian interior. Sow thinly in the open in the early spring in a warm, dry situation, and afterwards do not disturb them; the seed requires soaking in hot water before sowing; they will not transplant. The flowers are brilliant deep crimson with black centres, and very attractive.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

COBAEA SCANDENS

In Creepers—See Index.

COCKSCOMB (H.H.A.—C.E.)

One of the best summer blooming annuals we possess. Sow in the spring, in a warm situation.

Glasgow Prize—Crimson. A very dwarf strain saved from exhibition heads.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-



Yates' Special Exhibition Coleus.

COCKSCOMB (continued)—

Good Mixed—Several shades, including crimson and yellow, salmon and gold. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-.

For Feathered Cockscomb—See Celosia.

COLEUS (H.A.—D.E.)

In the climate of Sydney they make extremely handsome border plants for summer bedding, also excellent bush-house plants; but in cool climates they should be grown in pots under glass or in a warm sheltered corner. For cultural directions see Yates' "Garden Guide."

Yates' Special Exhibition—A choice strain. It contains the large-leaved exhibition varieties in a wide range of colour and also a small proportion of the fringed types. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, 20/-.

CONVOLVULUS (H.H.A.—C.)

Minor Mixed (Dwarf Morning Glory)—Invaluable for borders or bedding. 12 in. high.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Major (Climbing Morning Glory)—In Creepers—See Index.



Yates' Early Flowering Chrysanthemums for cutting and massing.

COSMOS (H.A.—A.E.)

Most graceful and beautiful for cutting. Sow in the spring. In Sydney and warm climates excellent results are obtained by sowing in nursery beds as late as January and transplanting them to the border when large enough. They do not grow so tall under this treatment and give fine blooms late in the autumn.

Double Mixed—The flowers vary considerably in their degree of doubleness. In most cases the centre of the flower is very double and prettily frilled, and is surrounded with a row of broad single petals, the effect being very dainty and attractive; in others the whole flower is double. Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Mammoth Single Mixed—The flowers are of the most delicate shades of white, crimson, and rose, and of large size; 6 feet high. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

Lady Lennox—The largest and most vigorous pink. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Sensation Finest Mixed—Produces unusually large blooms in shades of white, rose and crimson.

Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

Yellow Klondyke—Brilliant orange flowers, very showy; requires warm seed bed; 3 to 4 feet high.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Early Orange Flare—The long-stemmed flowers of bright orange are borne in profusion over a very long period and last well when cut. Very early flowering. Pkt., 6d.

CYCLAMEN (H.H.P.—D.)

These beautiful bulbous plants make a splendid show in the glass-house or bush-house during the early spring. They can be sown either during autumn or spring in pans, and should be kept growing till they flower, after which they go to rest. In Sydney, July sowing is recommended. For further cultural directions see Yates' Garden Guide. Bulbs in Bulb pages—See index.

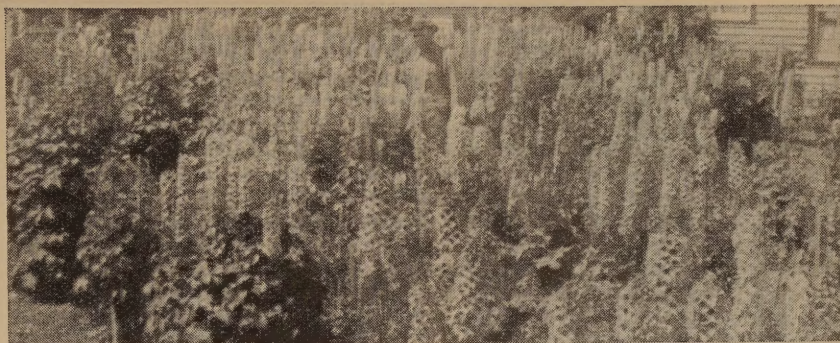
Persicum Giganteum—A superb strain of mixed colours. Pkt., 2/—; Bulk pkt., 5/—

Butterfly (Papilio)—The petals are very broad across the top, the edges being gracefully waved and curled.

Pkt., 2/—; Bulk pkt., 5/—



Yellow Klondyke Cosmos.



If you like blue flowers, grow Yates' Perennial Hybrids Delphinium.

CYNOGLOSSUM (H.A.—C.) (Chinese Forget-Me-Not)

A pretty annual, suitable for borders, somewhat like Forget-me-nots; 18 inches high.

Amabile—Blue flowers.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/—

DAHLIAS (H.P.—C.)

Very easily raised from seed, and, if sown in the early spring, will bloom the first season. The raising of new varieties in this way is extremely interesting, as many of the plants will equal the quality of named varieties. Seedlings are usually extremely hardy and vigorous, and are of great variety of colouring. For plants and tubers of named varieties write for special list in Sept.-October.

Charm Mixed—Best described as a miniature double dahlia, flowering freely from seed, in a wide range of colour. For indoor decoration this is one of the most dainty Dahlias to grow.

Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkt., 3/—

Single Mixed—Saved from the finest Collarette and Giant Single types, and should produce a wide range of the most attractive shades. Excellent for cut flower and decorative work.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Double Mixed—A mixture of seed saved from named varieties of Decorative and Cactus, and should produce many variations of those types and in all shades, many of them being extremely attractive for garden decoration and cut flower work. Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—, 10/—.

Unwin's Ideal Bedding Mixed—The semi-quilled flowers make excellent subjects for indoor decoration, as well as for massing in the borders.

Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur)

(H.P.—C.F.) The seeds should be sown in February, March or April, and in cool districts, also in the spring. After the first flowering they may be cut back and a second crop of flowers will be produced, after which the old plants should be discarded and fresh seed sown. In cool climates they will last for some years. Protect from slugs and snails while the plants are young.

Yates' Perennial Hybrids (Tall Kelway type)—Saved from a fine collection of named Delphiniums. The flowers are of a great many beautiful shades, from sky-blue to rich dark blue, and purple, and include single, double, and semi-

DELPHINIUM (continued)—

double blooms in great variety. We save the seed at our Tasmanian Seed Farm, and strongly recommend this strain for beauty of type, range of colour, and vigour of growth. Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—, 10/—.

Hollyhock Flowered—A new and very much improved selection, throwing a great range of colour and having immense flowers resembling Hollyhocks. Pkt., 1/—

Butterfly (Chinese-Delphinium)—A most distinct and neat-growing variety, with fine feathery Cosmos-like foliage, and freely producing loose spikes of exquisite blooms which last a long time cut. Plants are of bushy growth, grow to a height of 2½ feet, and bloom throughout the summer. We offer the following colours:—

Deep Blue (Gentian). Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—.

Azure Blue.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—.

White. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Belladonna—Type somewhat between the Kelway and the Butterfly. Colour, light blue, plants medium height.

Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—, 10/—

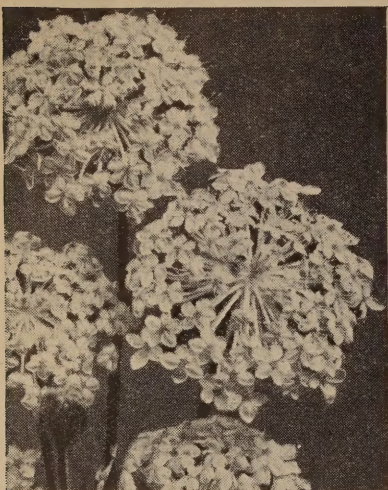
Bellamosa—Bright dark blue, habit similar to Belladonna.

Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—, 10/—

Annual Delphinium—See Larkspur.



Single Mixed Dahlia.



Didiscus.

DIANTHUS (H.B.—A.E.)

Dianthus are amongst the best flowering plants we have, and, although they are actually biennials, they will only last one flowering unless cut back severely before seeding. To get the best results fresh seed should be sown each year. They are quite hardy and continue to bloom throughout the year. Sow in either spring or autumn. A very interesting member of this family is Sweet Wivelsfield. See Index.

Yates' Double Hybrids—A mixture of all the best varieties grown and continuously selected for their beauty of colour, size of flower, and compact habit. Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—, 10/—.

Yates' Single Hybrids—A very fine strain, bearing extra large flowers of the richest colours and markings, many being deeply fringed. Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Fireball Double—Brilliant scarlet. It forms thickly branching bushes covered with bloom.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

Laciniatus Splendens—Neat and compact in habit, bearing generous quantities of large sweet-scented single flowers of brilliant crimson with a boldly contrasting glistening white eye. An excellent border subject.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Chinensis (Indian Pinks) — Flowers in bunches. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

Dianthus Barbatus—See Sweet William.

DIDISCUS (Blue Lace Flower)

(H.A.—C.) In mild climates this annual may be sown in early autumn or in spring. In colder districts we recommend sowing in the spring after frosts are over. The colour is a rare and exquisite shade of clear light blue. Plants grow 18 in. to 2 ft. high.

Coeruleus—B'ue.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

DIMORPHOTHECA

(H.A.—C.E.) A choice and extremely showy annual from South Africa. The brilliant flowers are set off by having dark centres, the general effect, when grown in masses, being extremely fine. They like a bright sunny situation. Sow in the spring. 18 inches high.

Aurantiaca—Brilliant orange.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

Aurantiaca Hybrida—They vary in colour from pure white to reddish and bluish white tints, and include various shades of sulphur and lemon-yellow and beautiful salmon and salmon-orange.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

Eklonis—A perennial type which has a recumbent or trailing habit. The flowers are almost pure white with a blue centre.

Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—



Large Flowered Mixed Foxglove.

ERIGERON (H.P.—C.)

The flowers are carried in large numbers; useful for cutting. Does best in the cooler districts. 18 inches high.

Speciosus—Pretty lilac shade, with a yellow centre.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (H.A.—B.E.)

(Californian Poppy)

A very showy race of hardy annuals, which thrive in our dry hot climate, and make a great show during the hot summer months. Sow in the spring direct where they are to grow, as they do not transplant well. 12 inches high.

Mixed Hybrids—A superior strain, producing a splendid range of vivid colours, including orange, scarlet, mauve and rose.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—.

Ramona Hybrida Mixed—The flowers are beautifully frilled and fluted, the petals incurving to form a flower which at first glance appears to be double.

Pkt., 6d.

FLANNEL FLOWER

(*Actinotus Helianthi*)

An Australian native flower. Daisy-like flowers, 2 in. across, and flannel-like in appearance. Does best in poor soils and resents over-much moisture. Rather difficult to raise. Sow in late spring, summer, or autumn.

Pkt., 1/6; Bulk pkts., 2/6 and 5/—

FORGET-ME-NOT (H.P.—C.F.)

(*Myosotis Alpestris*)

This old English favourite does best in a sheltered moist border. Sow in the autumn; 18 inches high.

Blue—A rich blue. The favourite shade, and a specially selected strain.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

Mixed Colours—Shades of blue, pink, and white.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

FOXGLOVE (*Digitalis*) (H.P.—A.F.)

Stately, hardy perennial border plants, very handsome in mixed borders. If sown in the autumn they will bloom in the following spring; 3 to 4 feet high. Requires a temperate to cool climate.

Large Flowered Mixed—A very fine strain comprising all modern types. Long spikes of large flowers, many beautifully spotted and some with large bell-shaped blossom at top of spike.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

FREEZIA (H.P.—C.)

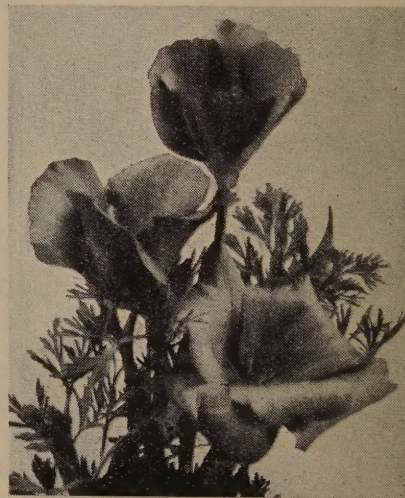
Sow in the very early autumn. Flowers the first season from seed; beautifully fragrant. 9 inches high. Bulbs in Bu.b Section—See Index.

Yates' Hybrids—Contains an exceptionally wide variety of colours, including pink, rose, purple and orange shades.

Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

Refracta Alba—Pure white.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6



Mixed Hybrids Eschscholtzia.

GAILLARDIA

(H.P. and H.A.—A.E.) They do extremely well in our climate and give a good show of bloom nearly all the year. They may be sown either in the autumn or spring. 18 inches high.

PERENNIAL TYPE.

Grandiflora Mixed—A very select strain. Includes several new tints and shades, from almost pure orange to Indian red, with innumerable intermediate shades; many with gold tips; exceptionally large. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-.

ANNUAL TYPE.

These varieties bloom quickly from seed.

Lorenziana—Large handsome double-quilled flowers of red and yellow shades. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-.

Picta, Single—Mixed colours. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

GERBERA JAMESONI

(African Daisy)

(H.P.—D.E.) Requires a warm sunny situation, with well-drained light soil. In cold climates the plants should be protected in the winter season. For a special article on their cultivation, see Yates' Garden Guide (1/- post free).

Mixed Hybrids—Include a fine range of colours. The flowers are well formed and borne on long, strong stems. We have made special arrangements for the supply at short and regular intervals of freshly gathered seed. When sold out we reserve orders and send on from fresh supplies as soon as received. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Plants—In Nursery Section—See Index.

GEUM (H.P.—C.)

Very pretty and showy perennial border plants. They do not thrive in the hotter districts, but do very well in Sydney and are good for cutting. Sow in the autumn.

Mrs. Bradshaw—Large brick-red, semi-double blooms. Free flowering, the best red variety. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-



Mrs. Bradshaw Geum.

GEUM (continued)—

Lady Stratheden—The flowers are semi-double and of a bright golden-yellow. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-

GLADIOLI (H.P.—C.)

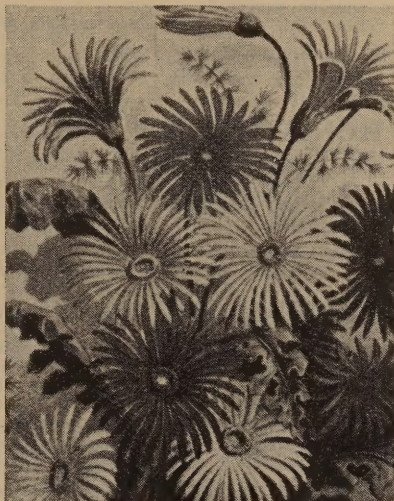
The seed we offer is saved from best named sorts as well as from vigorous seedlings selected for colour, size of bloom and substance. Gladioli are easily raised from seed. We can also supply bulbs in season—See Index.

Yates' Giant Hybrids—The most beautiful shades of the well-known large-flowered Gladioli. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

GLOBE AMARANTH

(Gomphrena)

(H.A.—A.) Very pretty bushy everlasting; make a good show throughout the summer; hardy annuals. Splendid for massing in beds or for ribbon borders. 2ft. high. Sow in autumn or spring.



Mixed Hybrids Gerbera.

GLOBE AMARANTH (continued)—

Purple— Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

Mixed Colours—Including orange, flesh pink and purple. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

GLOXINIA (H.H.P.—D.)

Lovely glass-house bulbous plants, which in climates such as Sydney or in warmer districts, do well in the bush-house, cool frame or glass-house. The seed should be sown in the spring or summer under glass in pans. See Yates' Garden Guide. We also offer the Bulbs. See Index.

Yates' Prize Strain—A very choice mixture of all classes, saved from named varieties. Pkt., 1/6; Large bulk pkts., 5/-, 10/-

GODETIA (H.A.—A.)

Very pretty hardy annual border plants. In the warmer districts they should be planted in the autumn or winter for spring flowering; they are most easily raised. The dwarf, compact varieties make splendid bedding plants. 12-18 inches high. The tall varieties grow up to 3 feet high.



Sybil Sherwood Godetia.

GODETIA (continued)—

TALL DOUBLE TYPES.

Azalea Flowered—A great improvement on the older varieties of Godetia, being taller and more hardy. A wealth of azalea-like blooms are produced on long stems. Excellent for cutting, after which they last for several days if stood in water.

Double Mixed—A splendid mixture of the more popular shades. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-.

Separate Colours: Carmine, cherry red (the most popular colour), rich pink. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

Dwarf Double Carminea—Dwarf strain; suitable for pot culture. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

UPRIGHT SINGLE TYPES.

Sybil Sherwood—A glorious shade of salmon pink blended with orange, and the whole effect is softened by a delicate white border. Plants are of robust growth, reaching a height of about 20 inches. Flowers last well after cutting. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

Kelvedon Glory—Large blooms of glowing salmon-orange shade, extremely vivid. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

Pelargonium—An upright growing variety producing immense quantities of bloom of a delightful shade of delicate blush pink with carmine blotch. Pkt., 6d.

GRASSES (Mixed Ornamental)

For decorative work and mixing with cut flowers. Sow thinly in clumps in autumn. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

GYPSOPHILA (Fairy Grass)

(H.P. and H.A.—A.) Hardy graceful border plants, splendid for cutting. The dainty florets when mixed with such flowers as sweet peas, or used in bouquets, add greatly to their value. To make a good show, seed should be broadcast where plants are intended to flower. 2ft. high.

Elegans Grandiflora—Hardy annual; flowers earlier than *Paniculata*.

White. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-.

Rose. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

Mixed. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6



Heuchera.

GYPSOPHILA (continued)

Paniculata—White; hardy perennial, for cool climates.
Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Pacifica—A perennial type which is very useful for cutting. Flowers are larger than the *Paniculata* variety and are of a lovely shade of light pink.
Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkt., 2/6

HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower)

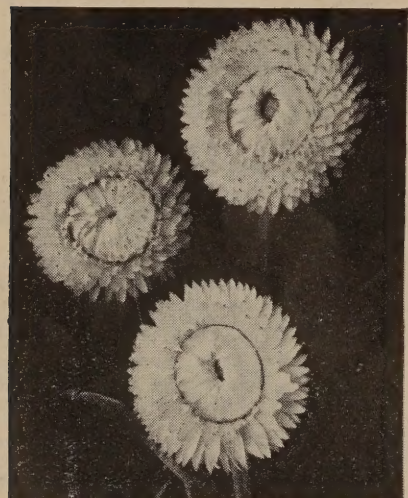
(H.A.—A.) Hardy annual everlastings. Handsome border plants; also suitable for cutting. Sow in the autumn or spring. 2 feet high.

Mixed Colours—Contain a mixture of white, salmon, rose, crimson, scarlet and yellow shades.
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

HELIOTROPE (Cherry-Pie)

(H.P.—C.E.) Seed should be sown in the autumn. The fragrant blossoms are produced nearly the whole year round.

Mixed Varieties—A choice mixture of the most popular shades.
Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—



Helichrysum.

HEUCHERA (Coral Bells)

(H.P.—C.) A perennial of great charm for the borders or rock garden. The plants are of a dwarf habit, but send up graceful slender spikes which are adorned with clusters of tiny bell-shaped flowers. Sow in autumn.

Sanguinea—Bears spikes of beautiful coral-red blooms which last well.

Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—, 10/—

New Hybrids—Includes shades of white, blush pink, and coral red.

Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

HOLLYHOCK (Althaea)

(H.P.—C.F.) Very stately and highly decorative in mixed groups. They are representative of the old English cottage gardens. Sow in autumn. 6ft. high.

Yates' Derwent Strain, Double Mixed—Saved from a specially fine assortment of Double Hollyhocks. The large spikes are of brilliant colouring; and a very large percentage of the finest doubles may be expected.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

Single Mixed—Many shades.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

HONESTY (Lunaria) (H.B.—A.)

A handsome spring flowering border biennial. The shining silvery seed pods are much prized for winter decorations; 18 inches high.

Purple—Best colour.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

HUNNEMANNIA (Mexican Poppy)

(H.P.—B.E.) A lovely dwarf perennial from Mexico. The seeds should be sown thinly, either in the autumn or spring in the permanent beds as this plant will not stand transplanting. Being very decorative they are excellent for cutting, and last well in water. 9 inches high.

Semi-Double Sunlite—A splendid new introduction, carrying an extra row of petals which give the flower the appearance of being open at all times, rendering them valuable for cutting. The large flowers are carried on long wiry stems.
Pkt., 6d.

Fumariaefolia—Glowing yellow, single flowers, not unlike the Iceland Poppies; fine for massing.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

IMPATIENS (Sultan's Balsam)

(H.H.P.—C.) Lovely bush-house plants, very attractive for house decoration, or they may be grown in sheltered shaded positions in the open. Sow in the autumn or spring in seed pan or box.

Holstii, New Hybrids—Includes brilliant scarlet, cerise, lavender, rose, flesh, white, etc. 18 inches high.

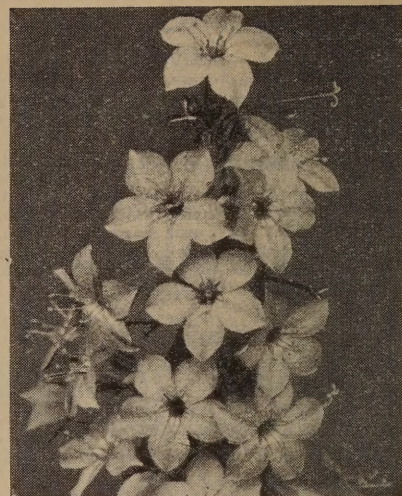
Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkt., 2/6

INCARVILLEA (H.P.—C.)

A hardy perennial border plant with very pretty *Schizanthus*-like foliage. Flowers are tube shaped, borne up the stem like *Antirrhinums*. Sow in the autumn. Height, 1½ to 2 feet.

Variabilis—Lilac rose.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6



Ipomopsis.

IPOMOPSIS (or Gilia)

(H.B.—A.) Hardy biennial border plants, with long spikes of bloom. Sow in autumn; 2 feet high.

Mixed—Orange and scarlet.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

KOCHIA (H.A.—A.)

(The Mock or Summer Cypress)

It is grown for its ornamental foliage and shapely habit of growth, and bright green shade which changes to a rich russet-crimson in the autumn. 2 feet.

Tricophylla (Childsii Strain).

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

LARKSPUR, TALL (H.A.—A.)

(Annual Delphinium)

Very pretty hardy border annuals; they should be sown from autumn on to early spring. The following are the improved Large Flowered varieties. The tall branching class we offer and recommend on this page is the best for cut flowers and for large borders. They grow about 2½ feet high.

Yates' Rainbow Mixture—We have been selecting the Larkspur for a number of years, and we offer in this special Rainbow Mixture an assortment of the choicest varieties that we have had at our Trial Grounds. The predominating tints are soft pink, shades of mauve, rose and carmine.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

Tall Branching Mixed—Contains a splendid range of shades. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—.

We offer the following attractive colours separately.

Sky Blue, Dark Blue, Exquisite (light pink), **Pink Beauty** (rich pink), **La France** (soft pink), **Lustrous Carmine, Rosy Scarlet.**

Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—.

Special Offer—Four varieties (our selection), 1/9.

The following "Spire" type Larkspurs are of rather different habit, being more compact; most of the flower spikes come from the main stem near the top.



Tall Branching Mixed Larkspur.

LARKSPUR (continued)—

Giant Imperial Coral King—A lovely shade of delicate coral pink with a salmon tint.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

Giant Imperial Gloria Improved—A delightful shade of rich deep rose on a salmon ground. Early flowering.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

Blue Spire.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

Lilac Spire.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

LEPTOSYNE (H.A.—A.)

(Great Winter-flowering Yellow Marguerite)

Brilliant light yellow flowers. They do best sown in the autumn. Excellent for cutting. It is easily raised from seed, and comes very rapidly into bloom. 2 feet. Sow direct in their permanent position.

Maritima. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

LINARIA (Toad Flax) (H.A.—A.E.)

A very pretty family of graceful plants, resembling in appearance miniature Antirrhinums. They are excellent for cutting, and succeed best sown in the autumn in their permanent position.

Maroccana Excelsior Hybrids—A choice strain and a great improvement on the old form. This choice mixture contains many colours, including blues, orange shades, purples, pinks, etc. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

Maroccana Fairy Bouquet—A very dwarf variety (about 8 in.) and most useful for rock gardens, etc. Mixed colours.

Pkt., 1/6

Reticulata—Flowers are a combination of golden and maroon carried on graceful long stems, useful for massed borders or planting in conjunction with wall-flowers, etc., to obtain a fairy-like effect. Height 2 feet.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

LINUM (Flax) (H.A. and H.P.—A.)

Sow in the autumn.

Grandiflorum Coccineum—Glowing crimson annuals. Recommended for massing. Height, 2 feet. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/6, 2/6.

LOBELIA (H.A.—C.)

Lovely bedding plants. They should be raised in a seed pan preferably in the autumn and early winter months, and transplanted as soon as large enough to handle.

COMPACTA TYPE (for Edging)

Mrs. Clibran — Dwarf; deep blue, with white eye.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

Crystal Palace, Compacta — Dark rich blue, dark foliage; 4 inches.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

Emperor William — Deep blue, no eye; 6 inches. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

ERINUS TYPE.

About 9 inches high, spreading in habit.

Azure Blue. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

PENDULA TYPE.

For hanging baskets, window-box or rockery work.

Sapphire—Deep blue with white eye.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6



Crystal Palace Lobelia.

LUPINS

(H.A. and H.P.—B.) The Lupin has been receiving a great deal of attention, and many charming Hybrids have been evolved. They make a wonderful display and provide cut blooms for a long period. We would draw your attention particularly to the Hartwigii or Hairy Foliaged varieties; these resist the attacks of snails and slugs to a remarkable extent, and for this reason are preferred by many gardeners.

Sow in the open borders or, if desired, in boxes, and transplant when quite small. Make the main sowing in early autumn, to ensure winter blooms. Additional sowings may be made right through until August for successional flowering.

TALL ANNUAL VARIETIES.

For general garden decoration, for border work, and for cutting, this is undoubtedly the most useful group.

The numbers against the varieties form a guide to the comparative height (3) being the tallest, (2) the medium tall. Those marked (3) reach a height of about 4 ft.

LARGE SEEDED VARIETIES

Pink Pearl (3) — Shell pink, shading to lighter pink at top with a dainty golden spot. Strongly perfumed and of branching habit. The favourite pink Lupin. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

Blue Gem (3)—Rich deep blue with yellow centre, the latter changing to brown with age. Strongly perfumed, well branched. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

White Pearl (3)—A fine white selection from Pink Pearl, shading to mauve as the flowers age. Similar habit to above.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Hybridus nigrescens (3)—A darker blue than Blue Gem, with rich maroon markings. Vigorous grower, slightly perfumed. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Tall Large Seeded, Mixed—Contains the above and other shades. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

SMALL SEEDED VARIETIES

Hartwigii albus (Hairy foliage) (2) — A beautiful pure white, retaining its colour right through; well branched, long spikes. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

LUPINS (continued)—

Hartwigii Blue (Hairy foliage) (2) — A dark blue with white eye, and a companion in habit and type with H. albus.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Heavenly Blue (Hartwigii coelestinus) (Hairy foliage) (2)—A charming shade of pale blue with white eye; very attractive and the only one of this colour which is uniform from the opening stage.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Hartwigii Rosea (Hairy foliage)—A mauve or lilac shade of rose.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Tall Small Seeded, Mixed (Hartwigii type)—Contains a mixture of above varieties. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

YATES' SUPERB COLLECTION of Tall Annual Lupins.

Contains: One packet each of Blue Gem, Pink Pearl, Hartwigii Blue, Heavenly Blue (Hartwigii coelestinus), Hartwigii albus, and Hartwigii Rosea.

FOR 2/6 POST FREE.



Linaria—Fairy Bouquet.



Tall Small Seeded Lupin.

LUPINS (continued)—

Menziesii Superbus—Undoubtedly the best annual yellow lupin. Plants are of bushy habit and produce beautiful buttercup yellow flowers carried on long stems.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

DWARF ANNUAL VARIETIES

These form a distinct group for edging and massing, and for use in combination with the Tall varieties for working out special effects. They are of dwarf spreading or semi-creeping habit.

Luteus Romulus—Rich canary yellow and sweetly perfumed. The plant is of a dwarf spreading habit, and is early flowering.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

Dwarf Annual Mixed—A mixture of dwarf growing Lupins, containing blue shades and white, specially recommended for edging and massing.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

While they are seen at their best in cool climates, yet they are now coming into favour in climates like Sydney.

Arboreus, Snow Queen (Tree Lupin)—A giant variety of perennial Lupins. They form large bushes, and are covered with spikes of lovely white flowers.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

Hybrid Polyphyllus—Produces handsome spikes in many beautiful shades of colour, including rose, crimson, yellow, apricot, blues, and numerous other tones.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

MARIGOLD (Tagetes) (H.A.—A.)

Old favourite hardy annuals. Very effective in mixed borders, and the dwarf varieties are particularly good for bedding.

TALL AFRICAN TYPE

For best results sow in spring and early summer months.

This class grows to a height of 2 to 3 feet, and is one of the brightest and finest bedding plants we have. The strains we offer are highly selected, and each plant will produce a tremendous crop of immense double blooms. Words cannot express the value of these showy annuals for cutting and indoor decoration.

MARIGOLD (continued)—

Guinea Gold—Its hardy free flowering habit, magnificent colour, and the artistically irregular formation of its double blooms make up a combination of attractive features seldom found in one kind of flower.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

Yellow Supreme—A beautiful companion to Guinea Gold, producing masses of creamy lemon yellow Carnation-like blooms. Plants grow 2-2½ feet high, and lack the Marigold odour.

Pkt., 1/-; Small pkt., 6d.

Gigantea Sunset Giants—One of the largest marigolds yet produced; flowers are loosely formed, and very full centred with broad petals gracefully overlapping to a great depth. Colours range from orange to lemon yellow. Unfortunately a percentage of singles is also produced. Instead of the usual marigold odour a sweet perfume is noticeable.

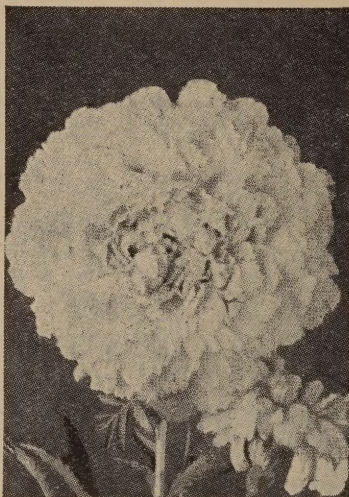
Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

Orange Prince (Fistulosa)—Glowing orange, well-formed, extra quilled, large blooms.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-

Lemon Queen (Fistulosa)—Similar to above, but an attractive shade of lemon-yellow.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-



Marigold—Sunset Giants.

MARIGOLD (continued)—

African Tall Double Mixed—A good strain containing a nice mixture of orange and lemon shades, suitable for bedding.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

FRENCH TYPE

Sow in mid-summer and autumn for winter and spring blooms.

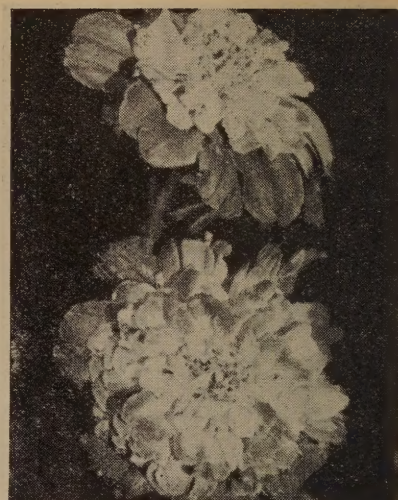
Quite distinct from the African types and greatly in demand by florists for posies and bouquet work for their full, rich shades.

Tall Double French Mixed—Mixed yellow and brown striped; 2 feet high.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-.

Marigold (Winter Blooming)—The flowers are large and of a deep mahogany shade, with golden yellow crested centres. If sown in December and January will bloom right through the winter months.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-



Tall Double French Marigold.

MARIGOLD (continued)—

Tall Tree Marigold—A variety greatly favoured by florists for its beautiful rich shades, which are not excelled by any other type of Marigold. 4 feet high.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

French Dwarf, Double Mixed—Useful for borders; 12 inches high.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

French Legion of Honour (Dwarf Single)—Yellow, blotched brown; 12in. h.gh.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

Marigold, Broad Leaved or English—See Calendula.

MATHIOLA (Night-scented Stock)

(H.A.—A.) A very interesting and pretty lilac flower; after a shower or in the evening they emit a delightful perfume. Does best in the cooler districts. 1 foot high. Sow in autumn.

Bicornis—Lilac.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

MATRICARIA (H.P.—C.)

(Camomile or Double Pyrethrum)

Hardy perennials. Sow in spring.

Double White—Heavy clusters of double daisy-like white flowers. Much used by florists. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

MECONOPSIS BAILEYII

(Himalayan Blue Poppy)

(H.P.—A.F.) Sky blue flowers with golden anthers. Succeeds best in cool districts. Sow in autumn or spring.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/6

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRINIFLORUM

A very pretty dwarf growing annual, suitable for edgings, rock gardens, or crazy paths. Shades of colour include pinks, salmon, white and yellow. They succeed best in a warm sunny position. Sow during spring and summer months.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-

MIGNONETTE (Reseda)

(H.A.—B.) These old favourites may be sown either in the autumn or spring in the borders they are to occupy; they do not transplant well. As the seed is uncertain in its germination, it is advisable to make two sowings from each packet at a short interval: 6-9 inches high.

Crimson Machet (Yates' Special Florists' Strain)—Has enormous spikes, an extra special stock.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

Yates' Selected Large-Flowering—Large spikes, of all shades from yellow to crimson; sweetly scented. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

Goliath—A rich shade with trusses of double red flowers.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

Golden Machet—Yellow compact variety. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

MIMULUS (Monkey Flower)

(H.P.—C.F.G.) A beautiful family of perennials; but in warm districts are best grown as annuals for early spring blooming. The flowers are finely blotched and marked. They make a great display when massed. Sow in the autumn. 1½ to 2 feet high.

Yates' Large-Flowered Hybrids—A splendid strain, very large-flowered and blotched with various shades of pink, red, and copper. The markings are most beautiful.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

NASTURTIUM (Tropaeolum)

(H.H.A.—A.) Very valuable subjects which give a wonderful show of bloom throughout the year. They flower best if grown on land not too rich, and should be sown in the autumn or early spring. They are quite hardy except in cold climates, where they can only be sown in the spring.

DOUBLE GLEAM VARIETIES

Golden Gleam—Now thoroughly established as a firm favourite. Dwarf semi-trailing habit. Produces very beautiful large double golden yellow flowers, with a very charming fragrance. Very easily grown in beds, window boxes, or hanging baskets.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6



Mesembryanthemum Criniflorum
(see page 26).

NASTURTIUM (continued)—

Scarlet Gleam—Brilliant orange scarlet, sweetly scented. Large double and semi-double blooms, slightly variable.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

Double Sweet Scented Orange Gleam—

The finest Gleam Nasturtium introduction since the Golden Gleam. Colour is a deep golden orange, with a deeper shading at the centre; the plants are semi-dwarf, and produce a high percentage of double flowers.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

Gleam Hybrids—A mixture of the new double and semi-double type comprising many new shades, such as crimson, orange, yellow, salmon, scarlet. Rather variable in type.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

Dwarf Double Golden Globe—A true dwarf and compact type producing well-formed sweetly scented double flowers, identical in colour to the now popular Golden Gleam. One of the best varieties for border work.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6



Golden Gleam Nasturtium.

NASTURTIUM (continued)—

CLIMBING VARIETIES (Singles)

These grow to a length of 10 feet or more and are extremely useful for covering unsightly fences, etc., or trailing over embankments.

Yates' Matchless Mixture—The colours are very brilliant and varied. Pkt., 6d. Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

DWARF VARIETIES (Singles)

These varieties are suited for border work and make excellent window-box plants. They grow about 1 foot high.

Lilliput Mixed—The flowers and leaves are small, but the colours are extremely brilliant; very free blooming.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

Tom Thumb Mixed—All the most beautiful colours in mixture. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

NEMESIA (H.A.—C.E.)

A charming annual from South Africa, with pretty flowers of many shades. The plants are hardy and should be sown in the late summer or early autumn. They will then, in mild climates, bloom in the winter and spring in the open borders, making a good display. Very suitable for clumps and edgings.

NEMESIA (continued)—

Large-Flowered Strumosa Mixed—The flowers are very large and of the most brilliant colours. This is an exceptionally fine strain producing flowers on long stems, which makes them very useful for table decoration. Colours include such shades as scarlet, rose, orange, crimson, aurora (bi-colour), and maroon, many being beautifully blotched. 12-18 in. high. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Grandiflora Compacta Mixed—As compared with the Strumosa type this is much more compact in habit, and for this reason is the better strain for massing or extensive bedding. The individual flowers are just as large and of the same charming colours; 6 in. high. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Blue Gem (compacta)—Flowers are a delightful soft azure blue. Excellent for edgings, window boxes, small beds, or for massing along the front of borders. We have seen some beautiful effects when bedded round Iceland Poppies; 6 in. high. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

NEMOPHILA (H.A.—A.)

Pretty dwarf hardy annuals, suitable for borders. Sow in the autumn; 12 in. high.

Insignis—Blue flowers, with white centres.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

Maculata—White blotched with violet.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

NIEREMBERGIA (Cupflower)

(H.P.—C.E.)—We strongly recommend this plant, which should be more largely grown because of its long flowering period and effective display in open borders. Sow in the autumn; 18 inches high.

Gracilis—Lilac and white flowers.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

NIGELLA (H.A.—A.F.)

(Love in a Mist, or Devil in the Bush)

An old English favourite for border work. Very interesting hardy annual. Sow in the autumn and in cold climates in the early spring; 15 in. high.

Miss Jekyl—The flowers are double and of a beautiful deep blue shade and are half hidden in the foliage, from which fact they derive their common name.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6



Nemesis Compacta.



Pansy Trials. Very close comparisons are made each year.

Yates' Bedding Pansies for a Bright Show.

PANSIES

Yates' Giant Exhibition and Garden

We believe that Yates' Champion Fancy and our other large-flowered strains are unexcelled for size, colouring and marking, and are equal to the best and most highly bred that can be obtained anywhere in the world. For methods of cultivation, see Yates' Garden Guide (1/- post free). Briefly, we recommend sowing in seed beds or boxes in December to April in mild climates, and on into early spring in cold districts. Plant out the seedlings about nine inches apart, in sunny positions, and if possible apply liquid manure during the flowering season.

Yates' Champion Fancy — A truly magnificent strain of Giant Fancy Pansies. The colourings and markings are remarkable for their diversity of striking shades, while the substance and size of the blooms eclipse any other variety we have seen. Has probably won more prizes during the past years than any other strain. Recommended for general garden use and for show purposes.

Pkt., 3/6; Bulk pkts., 5/-, 10/-, 20/-

Yates' Special Exhibition—For Australian gardens, and even for show purposes, we consider that Yates' Champion Fancy will always be the favourite. These, however, who prefer the more evenly marked type, will like this strain with its well-formed, even blooms, beautifully marked and of full rich colouring.

Pkt., 3/6; Bulk pkts., 5/-, 10/-, 20/-

Yates' Superb Giant Mixed—A very excellent strain of Giant Show and Exhibition Pansies. The flowers are large, brilliantly marked, and of a great variety of colouring.

Pkt., 2/6; Bulk pkts., 5/-, 10/-, 20/-

Ullswater Blue—A very large free-flowering Pansy of a delightful shade of rich blue with darker blotches. A splendid variety for massing in borders and for bedding. Pkt., 2/6; Small pkt., 1/6; Bulk pkts., 5/-, 10/-, 20/-.

PANSIES (continued)—

Roggli's Giants — A fine strain of Giant Pansies, combining size, substance and diversity of colour. The form is good, though not of the true exhibition type. Pkt., 1/6; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-

Yates' Large Flowered Blotched—A choice strain of blotched Pansies; the colour is rich and varied and the flowers of fair size and good substance.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-

Yates' Ruffled Masterpiece — The petals are frilled, flowers are of medium size and stand up well; a good range of colours.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-

Cassier's Blotched Mixed—A fine strain of Blotched Pansies, of great richness and wide range of colour.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-

Trimardeau Mixed—These are good hardy Pansies, giving a variation of colours, but for a good garden display we recommend the above.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-

Fine Mixed—Contains a good assortment of hardy varieties which are easily raised and bloom freely over a long period.

Pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-

For Violas, see Index.

BEDDING PANSIES

Planted in masses in large clumps or in ribbon borders, these give a magnificent show in spring. Their colours are very bright and they yield a great wealth of bloom. The flowers are not so large as the ordinary Pansies, but they are of strong, compact, upright habit, and very free flowering.

Choice Mixed Bedding Pansies—Containing all the best colours.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-

Separate Varieties—Each: Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-.

Candidissima—White.

White with Purple Eye.

Lord Beaconsfield—Dark blue.

Emperor William—Bright blue.

Azure Blue—Mid blue.

King of the Blacks—Very dark.

Prince Bismarck—Tawny yellow.

Golden Queen—Yellow.

Emperor Frederick—Maroon, gold margined.

Meteor—Red-brown.

Fairy Queen—Light blue, white border.

Collection "BEST TEN" BEDDING PANSIES for 4/-.

SPECIAL COLLECTION OFFER FOR 7'6

This consists of four of our most distinct varieties and carries our recommendation. For descriptions of varieties, see below:—

1 packet Yates' Champion Fancy	3/6
1 packet Yates' Special Exhibition	3/6
1 packet Yates' Large Flowered Blotched ..	1/-
1 Small packet Ullswater Blue	1/6



Yates' Champion Fancy Pansies.

PETUNIAS (H.P.—A.E.)

When growing the better strains of Petunias, it will be found that a small proportion, usually amongst the first to flower, are of inferior types; these should be discarded.

As these choice strains do not set seed naturally, it is necessary to hand fertilize, making the seed production very costly. In warm climates they are best treated as annuals and may be sown in the open in a prepared seed bed or box in spring and early summer. Take care that the young seedlings are not too shaded and so become drawn. They will continue in bloom during the driest and hottest weather. See Yates' Garden Guide, 1/- post free, for further cultural directions.

LARGE FLOWERED TYPES

Yates' Superb Exhibition and Fancy Mixed Single (*Superbissima Grandiflora*). (Fringed)—A large flowered strain of great substance, bearing a profusion of flowers, with wide open, beautifully veined throats. The flowers are blotched and marked in many rich dark and delicate light shades. A distinct class, and the best of the large flowered Petunias for outdoor cultivation. Very suitable for exhibition. Pkt., 2/6; Small pkt., 1/6; Bulk pkts., 5/-, 10/-, 20/-.

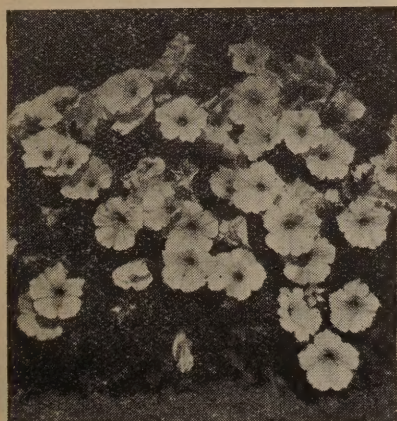
Single Giants of California — A strong growing hardy strain of the large flowering sorts. Mixture contains dark and light shades, many being veined, and all have attractive deep throats, and are nicely fringed and ruffled. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Dwarf Giant Flowered—The most compact growing of the large flowered type. Very suitable for pot culture or edgings. Pkt., 2/6; Bulk pkts., 5/-, 10/-.

SMALL FLOWERED DWARF BEDDING TYPES, SINGLE.

In our opinion, the most effective type for massed bedding or a broad "ribbon edging" for large borders or circular beds, as they produce their blooms in the greatest profusion and over a long period during our hot summer months. For inland gardens we know of no better summer annual. Also excellent for pot and window-box culture.

Dwarf Mixed—Of compact, bushy habit, and contains a proportion of the varieties named below, as well as blotched and striped types. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-.



Rosy Morn Petunia.

PETUNIAS (continued)—

Rose of Heaven—A very choice strain of rich rose. A specially selected stock. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-.

Rosy Morn (Improved)—Rich rose pink, very free flowering. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Pale Blue (Silvery Lilac)—Dainty pale blue with white eye. Varies a little in colouring. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Violacea—Very compact, free flowering, blooms deep violet. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Snowball—Pure white. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Norma—Deep mauve with white starred centre, colour somewhat variable. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

SMALL FLOWERED TALL BEDDING TYPE.

Tall Mixed — A good strain for border planting, giving a large assortment of colours. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

Flaming Velvet—The uniform velvety rich blood red flowers have been greatly admired in the garden world. The plants are semi-compact, growing about 15 inches high. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-.



Yates' Superb Exhibition Petunia.

PETUNIAS (continued)—

Rose King Improved—The flowers are a clear, rich rose, with delicate light golden throat. Plants grow 18 inches high, and are very bushy and uniform. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-.

PEA, EVERLASTING (H.P.—A.) (The Perennial Pea)

Most attractive semi-dwarf creepers, or they may be grown as border plants by tying to a stake; excellent for cut blooms. Sow in autumn. 5 feet high.

Mixed Colours—Contains white, rose, and crimson. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

Lathyrus Pubescens (Argentine Perennial Pea) — Literally covered with long spikes of lovely pale violet flowers during the spring; splendid for cutting. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

PELARGONIUMS (Geraniums)

(H.H.P.—D.) Sown in seed pans, under glass, they will bloom the following year. For Plants see Plant Section.

Zonale — Saved from named varieties. Mixed colours. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-.

PENTSTEMON (H.P.—C.)

Extra choice, handsome hardy perennials, splendid for borders where they bloom continually through the spring, summer and autumn if cut back after each flowering period. They should be sown in the autumn. Plants in Plant Section—See Index.

Gloxinia - Flowered Hybrids — Brilliant, large-flowered strain, mixed colours. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

(H.A.—A.E.) This is one of the prettiest of all annuals. Plants continue in bloom till late in autumn, and for summer bedding are unequalled, their brilliance and varied colours keeping the garden gay throughout the summer. In cold climates, spring sowing is recommended. In warm climates, where little frosts are expected, sow any time from early spring on to early autumn. They delight in a sunny border.

DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA TYPE

Yates' "Derwent" Large Flowered Mixed—This is a very fine strain of the large-flowered section, comprising a great many very charming and effective colours of which the following should be specially noted, as they are also available separately for colour schemes and special effects; crimson, white eye; bright rose; light rose, dark eye; chamomile rose; lilac, white centre; scarlet; vermillion; rose, white centre; buff and yellow; violet, white eye; bright red, white eye; rose cerise, white centre; white. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Separate Colours—As described above. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Special Offers: Six colours (our selection), 2/6. Twelve colours (our selection), 5/-.



Gloxinia Flowered Pentstemon.

PHLOX (continued)—

Gigantea Art Shades (Nottage Type)—

The result of numbers of years of selection. This strain is superior to all others for size of bloom and delicacy of colouring, and most particularly for the distinct white or cream eye.

Pkt., 2/6

Drummondii, Mixed — A hardy strain comprising a good mixture of colours.

Pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—

Cuspidata—The edges of petals are deeply serrated and flowers star shaped.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/6, 2/6

PHACELIA CAMPANULARIA

(H.A.—C.) A lovely Californian annual, blooming quickly from seed, and bearing a profusion of intense gentian blue flowers with conspicuous protruding white anthers. It is quite hardy. 9 inches.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/6, 2/6

PLATYCODON (H.P.—C.)

(Chinese Bell Flower, also known as *Campanula Grandiflora* and *Wahlenbergia*)

A dwarf *Campanula*-like plant, with blue and white bell-shaped flowers, growing one foot high and blooming most profusely all the summer. A lovely little border plant; sow in the autumn.

Dwarf, Large Flowered Single — Mixed blue and white.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

POINCIANA (H.H.P.—C.)

(Bird of Paradise Flower)

A sub-tropical shrub which does well in climates similar to and warmer than Sydney. It grows from four to six feet high, with graceful Mimosa-like foliage and curious yellow flowers with red anthers. Sow seeds in pans or boxes in the spring.

Gillesii—Best variety.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

POLYANTHUS (H.P.—C.F.G.)

Lovely spring flowering border plants. Sow in a cool, moist, shady bed in the early autumn, and when large enough, transplant into a shaded position. They will bloom the following spring.

Yates' Selected Gold Laced—A mixture of the large flowered type, with a wide range of colour.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—, 10/—.

POMEGRANATE (DWARF)

(H.P.—C.) A hardy, pretty dwarf plant growing 18 inches high. It flowers within twelve months from seed, and bears a continuous crop of bright red flowers. The fruit, which is about 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, is also very decorative. For low hedges, for use in rockeries, or for planting around ponds, few plants are so satisfactory. Keep seed beds nicely moist until young plants appear. Sow in autumn and spring.

Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

ICELAND POPPIES (H.P.—C.)

This popular flower is found in almost every Australian garden, and can be grown in practically every district. In climates similar to Sydney, the best results are obtained from March sowings, but continued sowings until mid-winter will produce a wealth of bloom through



Iceland Poppies are excellent for table decoration.

ICELAND POPPIES (continued)—

the spring months. Unlike most of the Poppies, this variety should be sown in boxes, pans or nursery beds, and then transplanted. Iceland Poppies are particularly suited for house and table decoration, and if the ends of the stems are burnt as soon as they are gathered they will last for many days in water. In our climate these Poppies are best treated as annuals.

N.B.—To raise Iceland Poppies in Dec.-Jan.-Feb., for early use, they must be sown in a cool shaded seed-bed.

Sunbeams Mixed—A quite distinct strain of Iceland Poppies of particularly robust habit, giving larger blooms on extra long stems. It contains a fine selection of colours ranging through cream, biscuit, salmon, yellow, tangerine, bronze and white, together with a number of two-tone art, pastel and delicate pink shades. The stock now offered is both early and long flowering, giving a profusion of bloom right through winter and spring. Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—, 10/—.

Yates' "Rose Tints" Re-Selected—This is our very best strain re-selected in our seed grounds, and contains a gorgeous collection of colours, ranging from the most delicate shell pinks to deep rose and carmine tints.

Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—, 10/—

Coonara Pinks—It contains a wide combination of pink shades and the flowers are borne on medium size stems.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—, 10/—

"Gartref" Mixed — A very attractive strain of art shades. It is notable mainly for the "picotee" edging on the petals. Our seed supplied by the originator, who is constantly selecting and improving in type, vigour, and range of colour.

Pkt., 1/—

Gartford Giants—For this strain developed in Victoria we use seed specially packed

ICELAND POPPIES (continued)—

for us by the originator. It has many good features, and a number of admirers. The colours range through cream, biscuit, salmon, yellow, tangerine, bronze, white, and pastel shades, many with two-tone effects. Most of the colours are in light shades.

Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 5/—, 10/—, 20/—

POPIES (QUEEN AND SHIRLEY)

(For Iceland Poppies, see previous column.)

(H.A.—B.) Poppies have been very much in vogue of late years, and have been greatly improved. The seeds offered are of the newest and best varieties. They should be sown in the autumn and in cold climates in early spring also. Sow thinly in the open borders where intended to flower, as they do not transplant well. When cut, Poppies will last much longer in water if the ends of the stems are burnt or scalded.

Yates' Queen — A magnificent strain of Double Shirley Poppies raised by our English house. The colours range from pure white and blush to rich crimson, hardly two being alike and many showing a distinct Picotee edge. This is the finest strain of Double Poppies in cultivation. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

Shirley Re-Selected—The colours extend from purest white, through every shade of pink and rose, to deep crimson. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

PORTULACA (H.H.A.—A.E.)

(Sun Plant, or Pig Face)

Lovely half-hardy annuals. Flowers of the most gorgeous colouring. They thrive in dry, warm situations, and are invaluable for summer bedding. Few plants make such a dazzling show in hot dry situations as does the Portulaca. A delightful effect may be obtained by sowing

PORTULACA (continued)—

the seed in the crevices of paved or crazy paths. Sow in the late spring in a nursery bed, and, as soon as they are large enough to handle, transplant into the borders or rockeries, or better still, sow the seed thinly in the permanent positions.

Yates' Sunnybank Mixed—The special mixture now offered under this name contains both doubles and singles and a particularly wide range of the most brilliant as well as the more delicate tints. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-.

Double, Mixed—Produces a good percentage of doubles in a wide range of attractive shades.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-

Single, Mixed—A wide range of colour is obtained from this mixture, including delicate cream, pink and salmon tones, as well as rich golden, scarlet, rose, and crimson shades. Very brilliant. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/6, 2/6.

PRIMROSE (H.H.P.—C.F.G.)

These require the same treatment as the Polyanthus, but are more partial to shade, and, if possible, should be planted under a south wall in stiff soil; if protected from hot winds and kept moist they will thrive even in our warmer districts, and give a grand show of bloom in the early spring. The seed is slow to germinate; sow in the early autumn.

Hybrida, Finest Coloured—Single, of various shades.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

Yellow—The old favourite Primrose of England.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-

New French Hybrids—A vigorous growing cross between the Polyanthus and the Primrose. The flowers are very large, and the colours brilliant.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

PRIMULAS

MALACOIDES TYPE (H.H.P.—C.)

This type is wonderfully suitable for open-air cultivation. Treated as an annual in the open ground and sown in the late summer and early autumn, it blooms to perfection in winter and early spring. They also make excellent pot plants for indoor decoration.



Primula Malacoides.

PRIMULAS (continued)—

Malacoides, Dawkins Carmine Pink—The richest shade yet introduced. Even when grown in the open this variety will still retain its charming shade. A very excellent variety for rock gardens, window boxes, and massed bedding. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 1/6, 2/6, 5/-.

Malacoides Mauve—The standard variety so widely used for edgings and borders. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

SINENSIS TYPE (H.H.P.—D.)

These are only suitable for bush-house and glass-house cultivation, but when successfully grown are particularly charming and attractive. For hints on growing, see Yates' Garden Guide, 1/- post free.

Sinensis Fimbriata, Yates' Superb—Mixed colours. A remarkably fine strain, flowers are large, and will give a splendid range of colour. Pkt., 2/6; Small pkt., 1/6; Bulk pkts., 5/-, 10/-.

OTHER TYPES (H.H.P.—D.)

The following should be grown in a protected situation, such as a bush-house or glass-house, or in semi-shaded beds. Raise under glass.

Japonica (Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain)—Hardy, herbaceous perennial, requires shade and a cool climate.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

Obconica, Large Flowered—Excellent for a sheltered semi-shaded spot, where it will bloom over a long period. Flowers are fringed and range from white to rose. We would recommend for this type of position in preference to *Primula Malacoides*.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

PYRETHRUM (H.P.—C.F.)

A beautiful class of hardy perennials which are mainly used for borders. Sow in the autumn.

Aureum (Golden Feather)—Splendid bedding plant, golden yellow foliage, unrivalled for borders; 6in. high.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

Hybridum Rezeum, Single and Double—Mixed. Marguerite-like flowers. Excellent for cutting when grown in cool moist climates. All shades of rose and lilac; 2 feet.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

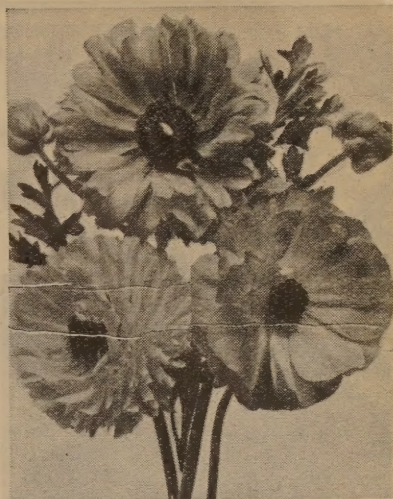
Double White (or Camomile). See *Matricaria alba*.

RANUNCULUS (H.P.—C.)

Make sowings Jan. to Mar. and, if well grown, they will flower the first spring. Germination will be helped if hessian is laid over the seed bed and kept moist, but this must be removed directly the young plants appear, and a little shade provided during the middle of the day until the young plants get strong. When large enough to handle, transplant into their permanent position, spacing the young plants 9 inches apart, choosing a sunny situation.

Very good results are obtained by sowing seed in May and June in seed beds or boxes. These will form into little bulblets which can be used the following year with good flowering results. Germination is much easier to obtain at this time of year.

For Bulbs—See Index.



Ranunculus.

RANUNCULUS (continued)—

Asiaticus, Yates' Superb Mixed—The flowers are single, semi-double, and double, and the colours range from the purest lemon yellow, through the most varied and beautiful tints of orange, salmon pink, and scarlet, to deep glowing crimson, the various tints blending together most harmoniously. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Camellia-Flowered—The flowers are of immense size, of great substance, and throw a large proportion of doubles, while the colours are mostly lighter shades.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-

REHMANNIA (H.B.—C.)

Herbaceous biennial from Central China with large and handsome foliage. The long-tubed *Gloxinia*-like flowers appear up the stem in a fashion similar to Foxgloves. They are three inches across, bright rosy purple, with yellow throat spotted and striped with purple; 3 feet high. Excellent pot plants.

Angulata.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/6

RHODANTHE (Everlasting Daisy)

(H.A.—A.) Pretty everlastings, with drooping flowers. They are hardy annuals, but do best sown in spring; 12in.

Mixed Colours—

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

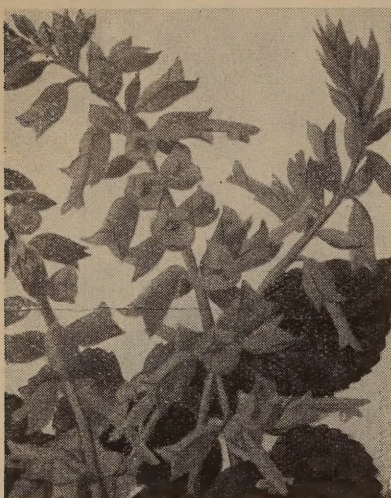
RUDBECKIA (H.A.)

Hardy annual, useful for cutting and massed bedding. Sow in spring and transplant into a warm sunny situation.

Kelvedon Star—Deep golden yellow with mahogany zone and dark brown centre. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-

SALPIGLOSSIS (H.H.A.—B.E.)

One of the most beautiful of all our annuals, and now one of the most popular flowers for summer bedding and for cutting. The gorgeous colours, and rich and varied markings of *Salpiglossis*, are not equalled by any other flowers. They are half-hardy, and except in tropical climates, should be sown in the spring. They must not suffer from drought, and do not



Salvia—Bonfire.

SALPIGLOSSIS (continued)—

transplant very easily. Therefore, they should be raised in their permanent position if possible.

Yates' Emperor, Mixed — An improved strain of the large flowered varieties, containing such shades as brown, light blue, scarlet, crimson, violet, white and rose, and beautifully veined with gold. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Dwarf Giant Flowering Mixed—Of compact branching habit, the individual flowers are produced in profusion, and are half as large again as any other sort. Contains all the richest shades of the self colours and veined varieties. Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage)

(H.P.—C.E.) Handsome, free-flowering, perennial border plants. The seed should be sown in early spring under glass, or in late spring in nursery beds. They like a sunny, well-drained position. It is much the best plan to raise seedlings each year and discard the old plants.

NOTE—All Salvia should have the leader "pinched out" when a dwarf habit is desired.

Splendens Harbinger — The plants are dwarf and compact and bear spikes of dazzling bright scarlet flowers, which are beautifully set off by the strong dark green of the foliage. Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Splendens Bonfire—A handsome fiery scarlet Salvia producing a profusion of extra long flower spikes through the summer and winter months. Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—, 10/—.

Farinacea—This variety grows about the same height as Bonfire, but is a delicate Wedgwood blue, with white eye on the lip, and has handsome foliage. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—.

Farinacea Blue Bedder — An improved form, of more compact habit and richer colouring. As the name indicates, it is an ideal bedding sort, and makes a wonderful border, especially when grown in conjunction with the scarlet varieties. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

SAPONARIA VACCARIA

(H.A.—A.)

Plants grow up to 3 feet high and produce an abundance of bloom somewhat similar in shape to the Gypsophila, only being much larger in the flower. It lasts well when cut. Sow during the autumn, winter and spring months. We can supply rose or white, each colour separately. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion)

TALL DOUBLE ANNUAL VARIETIES.

(H.A. and H.P.—A.E.) Very pretty annual border plants, most useful for cutting. The flowers are larger and the colours much more brilliant than the old type. Sow in the autumn or early spring.

Yates' Artists' Mixture — A mixture of soft pink, rich pink, pale blue and rosy cerise, making a beautiful harmony of colour. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Separate Colours of above—Peach blossom, shasta (white), azure fairy (rich pale blue), cherry red. Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Double Mixed—2 feet high. All shades. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6, 5/—.

PERENNIAL VARIETY

Scabiosa Columbaria—A charming shade of delicate mauve. The flowers are beautifully formed and are from two to two-and-a-half inches across. Very useful for cutting and garden decoration. Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkt., 2/6

SCHIZANTHUS (H.A.—A.)

(Poor Man's Orchid)

A beautiful hardy annual, for massing, edging, and for pot work. The unique butterfly-like flowers, produced in great variety of charming colours and markings, never fail to excite the greatest interest and admiration. It is quite hardy and should be sown during the autumn and early winter months, either in pans or nursery bed for subsequent transplanting, or direct in the permanent borders, where they should afterwards be thinned to 1ft. apart.

Wisetonensis New Hybrids—A mixture of the choicest shades of amber, rose, salmon, blue and purple, daintily marked with golden tones. Flower heads are carried on long stems. A much improved strain. Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/—

Sunset Hybrids—A special blend composed of the most brilliant red and rose shades, each flower being delicately marked with gold or white. Pkt., 1/—

Excelsior Compacta (Finest Mixed) — A dwarf-growing strain which is specially suited for pot culture or low borders. The range of colour includes all the popular pastel shades. Height, 6 inches. Pkt., 1/—

Fine Mixed—Good shades. Pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 1/—

SESBANIA (Brazilian Glory Pea)

(H.P.—A.) A magnificent flowering shrub native to Brazil and Argentine, growing to a height of nine feet or more, and covered with very graceful Mimosa-like foliage. The flowers are carried in bunches or racemes, and are a most delightful shade of orange-scarlet or "Tango." It is a

SESBANIA (continued)—

perennial, and will flower within a year or so of sowing the seed. It should be raised in seed-bed or seed-box. Being very hard, the seeds take some time to germinate. Transplant just as soon as large enough, so that the tap-root be not injured.

Tripetii.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/—; Bulk pkt., 2/6

STATICE (Sea Lavender)

(H.P. and H.A.—A.) They are extremely decorative and will last a very long time when cut and dried; as border plants they are also very handsome. They are of the easiest cultivation. Sow in the autumn or early spring. The annual varieties are easily raised from seed, and should be cut back after first flowering when further blooming may be obtained.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

Sinuata Atrocœrulea—Brilliant deep blue. 20 inches. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Sinuata Rosea Superba—Rose pink. 20in. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Sinuata True Blue—Rich navy blue, 20in. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Sinuata Hybrids—Mixed colours, 20in. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6.

Bonduelli—Lovely yellow shade. 18in. high. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/—, 2/6

Seed of the two following varieties is often "shy" in germinating.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

Perezii Multiflora—A deep pure blue of a true perennial type. Stems up to 3 feet long. Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkt., 2/6

Caspia—The flowers and stems, which are almost as fine as those of Gypsophila, are a pretty lavender shade. Pkt., 1/—; Bulk pkt., 2/6

STOKESIA (H.P.—C.)

(Stoke's Aster or Cornflower Aster)

Handsome perennial of erect habit. The charming blue flowers are very effective in beds when massed.

Cyanea Blue. Pkt., 1/—; Small pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/6.



Statice—Sinuata.



Yates' Giant Perfection Stock—Noted for the high percentage of "doubles."

STOCKS (H.B.—C.)

The Famous "Yates' Giant Perfection" Strain.

These are large flowered Stocks, which grow to a height of twenty to twenty-four inches, with an excellent branching habit producing an abundance of blooms early in the season on long stems. This is therefore an excellent strain for florists and for cut flowers. Many customers report from 70 per cent. to 80 per cent. of doubles, and our own trials bear out these figures. Stocks are very impatient of wet, undrained land, and care should be taken not to over-water them. They like a sunny position. In warm climates Stocks must be planted in the early months of the year for late winter and early spring blooms. In very cold climates early spring sowings are successful. As a general rule Stocks are best treated as annuals under Australian conditions.

Yates' Giant Perfection Mixed—A really first grade balanced mixture made up to our own special formula from some of the best individual named sorts selected in our own Trial Grounds from a wide range of varieties, to give a bright show, and including all the best colours. This mixture is strongly recommended. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, 20/-.

Rose—A rich shade of pink which deepens with age to rose. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Blood Red—A very striking shade showing up well for indoor decoration. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

STOCKS (continued)—

Canary Bird—A good branching Stock of a deep creamy shade, but the percentage of doubles is low. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Antique Copper—Helebores red overlaid with copper. An unusual colour but not showy for decorative work. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

La France—Shade is a delicate blush pink. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Fiery Scarlet—The most brilliant coloured variety of all, and literally glows in bright sunlight. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Queen of the Belgians—A tall growing sort with flowers of a pale mauve tint. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Empress Augustus Victoria—This should be included in all collections; the colour is a distinct shade of silvery lilac. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

May Queen—An entrancing shade of pale blue, and a vigorous free bloomer. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Violet Slate—Not as tall as other varieties, but the colour is a unique shade of slate mauve. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Snowdrift—The best strain of white Stock that has been produced; has long spikes and branching habit. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

STOCKS (continued)—

Sapphire—While not quite as tall growing as the other varieties the individual pips of the flowers are larger and the percentage of doubles, if anything, greater. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Heatham Beauty—Individually this is considered the most beautiful shade of all. Colour is vieux rose, shaded terracotta. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

NICE GIANT OR BEAUTY STOCKS

President Woodrow Wilson—Violet slate. Glorious—Buff yellow.

Minister Lloyd George—Blood red.

Beauty of Nice—Flesh pink.

Monte Carlo—Yellow.

Queen Alexandria—Rosy lilac.

Bella Napoli—Terra-cotta pink.

Pride of Keller—Pale blue.

Bianca—Pure white.

Violet—A beautiful shade.

Salmon Rose—A very pleasing shade.

Aurora—Cream tinted old rose.

Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-.

Mixed—A special mixture of the best of the nice varieties, made up to our own special formula. It contains many lovely shades and will produce a good proportion of double flowers. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Special Offer—

Six Separate Varieties (our selection), 2/6

TWO RECENT INTRODUCTIONS OF SPECIAL MERIT

Super Giant Imperial Rose Charm—

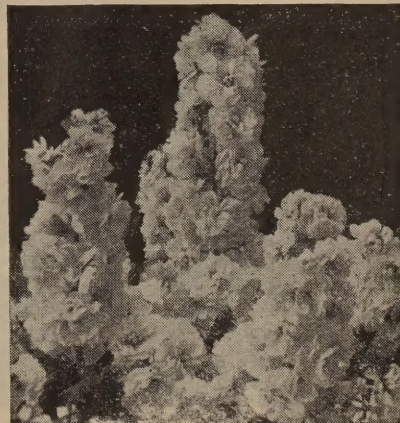
Each individual floret is larger than any variety previously offered. Colour is a rich deep rose later in flowering habit than other sorts.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

Super Giant Imperial Roselight—

Similar in habit to above, but colour is a striking shade of rose-pink. Much earlier flowering than the above, and for this reason we strongly recommend.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-



Yates' Nice Giant Stock.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

{ 12 Packets, separate colours (our selection), 4/6
{ 6 Packets, separate colours (our selection), 2/6

YATES' CHOICE SWEET PEAS

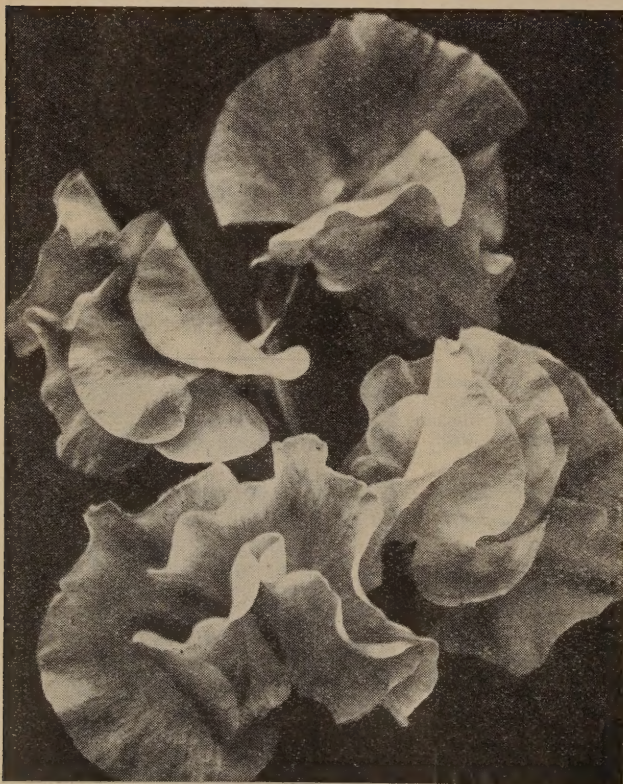
THE WORLD-FAMED AUSTRALIAN EARLY FLOWERING STRAIN

Together with some of the best introductions from America

Throughout Australia, and in many surprising corners of the outside world, Yates' famous Sweet Peas shed their charm and fragrance in gardens large and small. For years we have been making countless trials and growing seed crops, enabling us to offer only the best varieties in each colour section. The remarkable popularity of our strains has not, therefore, been a matter of chance; only years of painstaking work could have achieved it. Volumes of letters testify to the skill of our experts in bringing to garden lovers the cream of the modern Sweet Peas. Although covering many acres, our seed crops are harvested by hand, ensuring that amazing trueness for which our strains are world-renowned.

CULTURAL NOTES.—Mid-summer (January-February in Sydney) sowings will produce some early winter blooms, but for best results sow in the Autumn (March-May in Sydney). Sow seeds four inches apart in a well-drained position. Sweet Peas thrive in a free, limey soil enriched to a considerable depth with well-rotted animal manure. Where there is a heavy clay subsoil be careful to avoid making a trough in it which will hold excessive moisture; in such cases it is better to raise the bed above the natural level. Remember, they must have good drainage. Water regularly until seeds germinate.

For further information write for booklet, "The Cultivation of Sweet Peas," which is free on application, and contains hints for the exhibition grower as well as the enthusiast who "just wants a good show."



An example of the Duplex or "Double Standard" varieties, now becoming very popular.

YATES' OFFERINGS IN COLLECTIONS

YATES' "BEST TWELVE FOR 1938" COLLECTION, 5/- POST FREE

With the extensive trials and crops of Sweet Peas which we grow each year, we are able to make very close and accurate comparisons between each of the varieties. This collection comprises the following twelve varieties which we ourselves think to be the "pick of the bunch" for type, distinctive colouring, freedom of flowering, earliness, hardness and long flowering season, and contains one full-size packet of each.

CREAM ELFIN	GLITTERS	LAVENDER GLORY
MRS. MAY HASSETT	VULCAN	BLUE WONDER
SHIRLEY TEMPLE	MONARCH	TRIUMPH
FAIRY	AJAX	RED INDIAN

YATES' "STAR" COLLECTION, 12/6 POST FREE

This collection is made up of 30 choice varieties, selected by us, including many prize-winning sorts and varieties which have proved outstanding in our trials. For those who wish to study the characteristics of the individual varieties this collection has a special appeal.

YATES' "CHAMPION" COLLECTION, 20/- POST FREE

A large collection for Sweet Pea lovers and those with spacious gardens in town or country. It is especially suitable for exhibition in the important shows, and we send a large number each year to customers in India, China, and other Eastern countries. This collection contains extra special value (about 27/- worth at catalogue rates), and includes all the choicer varieties and tested introductions.

SPECIAL MIXED COLOUR PACKETS

YATES' PRIZE PACKET, 3/6 POST FREE.

This special offer comprises the "Best Twelve for 1938" varieties above mentioned and the next best eight sorts selected in our trials, all in mixture. Yates' Prize Packet is intended to suit the requirements of those many garden lovers who have limited space, but who desire to have the very best. The proportions of the different colours in this mixture have been very carefully chosen, with the object of giving an artistic colour balance. It contains approximately 150 seeds, and is sufficient to plant about 50 feet of row, setting three seeds to each foot.

YATES' FIRST CHOICE MIXED

A super mixture made up from the finest varieties in our list and containing a complete range of all the colours offered, also waved and "double standard" sorts. We sincerely believe this to be the finest mixture available at this price.

Pkts., 1/- and 2/6; Bulk pkts., 5/-, 10/-, 20/-

MIXED HYBRIDS

An excellent mixture of the Australian Early Flowering Sweet Peas (Spencer Type), containing representative colours from throughout the following list, ranging through whites, creams, pinks, reds, crimson, orange, blues, mauves, and flaked varieties.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-

LIST OF EARLY FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

(Classified under Colours)

35

Except where otherwise priced, all varieties are: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.



Portion of our Sweet Pea crop growing for Seed.
Inset: Selecting the "Best Twelve."

WHITES.

White Elfin (Black Seeded)—The best and purest white in cultivation, early and free flowering, producing an abundance of bloom over a long period. Flowers are carried on good strong stems with many "fours." Being black seeded, better germination and stronger plants are produced.

CREAMS.

Queensland Amber—Unique shade of deep cream with a very faint flush of light pink.

Cream Elfin (Black Seeded)—The finest deep cream for garden decoration and exhibition. Blooms are large, well frilled and carried on strong long stems. Flowers are produced freely with a high percentage of "fours." Being a black seeded sort, seed is not so liable to rot in the ground.

PICOTEES.

Pale Violet Flush—A fine shade for indoor decoration. The pale tone of violet which deepens towards the edges gives it a picotee effect. Early and free flowering.

Daybreak (Field Daisy)—Creamy white with rose pink edgings; produces many "fours."

CREAM PINKS.

Duplex Pioneer—A rich pink on cream ground, heavily frilled with a good percentage of semi-double flowers which add to the daintiness, especially when bunched; specially recommended for those who like the soft shades.

Duplex Gem—A delightful soft pink on cream ground. The elegant blossoms are sweetly perfumed; the stems are long and strong and, in many cases, carry four large blooms; some are semi-double.

Mrs. May Hassett—Deep rich pink on cream ground; one of the earliest and hardiest free flowering varieties grown. Has a good long flowering period.

BLUSH PINKS.

Josie—A deep rose pink on white ground. Flowers are large and carried on good strong stems.

Frilled Pink—Pure soft pink, very heavily frilled.

Shirley Temple—The largest silvery pink Sweet Pea yet offered. Daintily frilled and producing a high percentage of "fours."

ROSE CERISE SHADES.

Ajax Improved—A much improved variety producing many "fours" and duplex flowers. A rose crimson shade which is very showy.

Early Attraction—Beautiful bright rose blooms which resist the weather and are produced in great quantities.

PURPLE AND MAROON.

Red Indian—The darkest Sweet Pea grown, shade is deepest maroon with no sign of purple. The individual blooms are very large, beautifully waved and highly fragrant.

Chief—A rich deep maroon of fine massive form.

BLUE SHADES.

Blue Wonder—A very early pleasing shade of mid. blue. This variety is very popular with the florists who are already using it in "make up" work. It is the best blue yet offered and its bold, well-frilled blooms and free flowering habit make it a sort every gardener should include in his collection.

Blue Butterfly—Clear sky-blue—most entrancing.

Queensland Beauty—Very pale blue and beautifully frilled variety.

LAVENDER AND MAUVE SHADES.

Lavender Glory—The "pick" of the lavender shades. Good clear colour; large flowers, heavily frilled and nicely placed on good strong stems. The vines are vigorous and strong; flowers abundantly; one of the finest varieties to grow for show purposes.

Triumph—The colour is a lovely soft lilac mauve without any tinge of purple or blue. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

CRIMSON AND SCARLET.

Brightness—Crimson rose, produces a very high percentage of "fours," also occasional "fives," which are nicely placed on the strong stems; very free flowerer.

Monarch—An unusual ox-blood shade with good resistance to burning. The deepest red shade, very early flowering sort and strong grower.

Sunshine—A rich orange-scarlet and sun-proof, retaining its rich colour well. The vines are vigorous and most floriferous with a good proportion of "fours."

Emperor (A. J. Quarrell)—A rich crimson, standing hard weather conditions remarkably well, the colour increasing in intensity as it ages. Its stems are long and strong and usually carry four blossoms.

ORANGE AND SALMON SHADES.

Salmon Beauty—A beautiful salmon cerise, resisting weather conditions well.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

Early Chime—Large and well spaced deep salmon blooms, nicely frilled and resistant to burning, are carried on long stems.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

Fairy—A warm tone of Glitters; producing many double standards, and in our opinion one of the most attractive sorts in our list.

Glitters (Improved)—Produces long stems nicely frilled and many "fours"; a magnificent and very popular variety; rich reddish orange and does not burn easily.

Vulcan (Rawhiti)—A magnificent glowing orange scarlet for florists; very resistant to burning.

Prosperity—A vigorous free flowerer, producing beautiful salmon pink blooms on good stems.

Rosy Glow—A fine variety, best described as a lighter shade of Glitters. Flowers a little later than most varieties but very prolific.

Sunproof Orange—Colour is bright and stands up well to hot weather.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

FLAKED AND STRIPED.

Gypsy—Flaked rich deep crimson on a white ground, quite a novel combination; our own introduction.

Donald J. Coghill—White flaked rosy salmon.

Grey Flakes—Chocolate flakes on slate blue ground.

Blue Flakes—Deep blue flakes on white ground.

Columbine—White ground heavily flaked crimson; throws many "fours."

Mixed Flakes—A mixture of flaked varieties.

LATE FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS

While for the greater part of the Commonwealth we consider that the Early Flowering Spencers will give finer results both in winter and summer, these Late or "Long Growing Season" varieties can be grown with success in cold climates. Main sowings should be made in March-April and a small sowing in August. In other respects their cultivation is similar to the Australian Early Flowering varieties.

Late Flowering Spencers Mixed—A splendid combination containing an almost infinite variety of colours.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6



Flaked Varieties give some unusual markings.



Bronze Hybrids Sunflower.

SUNFLOWERS (Helianthus)

(H.A.—C.E.) No flowers are more decorative or ornamental than these; all varieties should be grown. They are an easy flower to grow, and will give a very bright show. Sow from spring on to early summer.

TALL VARIETIES

Tall Red Sunflower—The dark centre of the flower head is surrounded by a band of purple red, the tips of the petals showing the typical sunflower yellow. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Tall Single—Yellow, excellent for hiding fences, etc., 5 feet. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

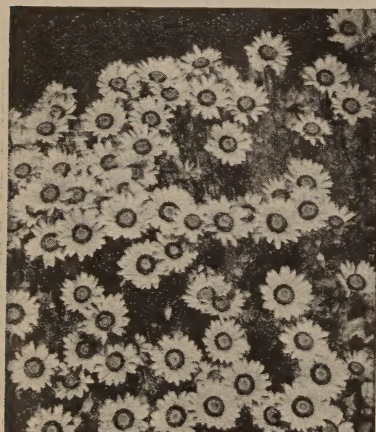
Globosus—Very large double flowers; a stately plant; 5ft. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Large Russian—The seeds are grown for fowl feed. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.

MEDIUM AND DWARF VARIETIES.

Bronze Hybrids (Purpureus)—A mixed strain comprising pretty shades of copper and bronze. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

Miniature—Pretty single variety, suitable for a background or for hiding unsightly fences or sheds; will do well in a hot dry position. The golden yellow flow-



Ursinia Anethoides.

SUNFLOWERS (continued)—

ers with their dark centres are also useful for indoor decoration. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

Dwarf Double—Similar to Globosus, but much dwarfer. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

SWEET WILLIAM (H.P.—A.)

(Dianthus Barbatus)

A favourite old-fashioned perennial, very effective in mixed borders. If sown in the early autumn they will bloom the following spring. For warm climates we strongly recommend the more easily grown Sweet Wivelsfield.

Double Mixed—All colours and markings. For cool climates no flowers are more showy. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

Scarlet Beauty—Rich deep scarlet flowers. Pkt., 6d.

SWEET WIVELSFIELD

(H.P.—C.) A cross between Sweet William and the ordinary Dianthus, this is a very useful subject for massing and edging. If cut back after flowering it will throw up fresh flower heads. Very free flowering, and useful for winter display. Recommended to all lovers of the Dianthus flower, and as a great improvement, for warm climates, on the Sweet William. For best results sow early autumn.

Single Mixed—A wide range of shades, many being beautifully interlaced with rich markings. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-.

Double Mixed—Similar to above, but produces a percentage of semi-double flowers. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

THALICTRUM (H.P.—C.)

Graceful herbaceous perennials with fern-like foliage of great value for bouquets and cutting. Flower spikes up to 4 ft. high. Foliage and flowers last up to a week in water. Sow seed in the early autumn or spring. Watch carefully, as it takes several weeks to germinate.

Dipterocarpum—Flowers in late spring and early summer, carrying a profusion of dainty lavender flowers with yellow anthers. The foliage also is very ornamental. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

TITHONIA (Mexican Sunflower)

(H.A.—C.E.) Handsome orange scarlet flowers, very showy. Grows 4 to 5 ft. Speciosa. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

TORENIA (H.H.A.—C.)

Extremely beautiful little plants, very easily grown. Sow in seed pans in the early spring and autumn, and when sufficiently large, plant out in open borders, say three inches apart. They will bloom very freely and make one of the prettiest bedding plants we know.

Fournieri—Blue.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6

URSINIA (Jewel of the Veldt)

(H.A.—C.) Hardy annual which does best when sown in the spring and planted out in a warm sunny situation; it will



Sweet Wivelsfield.

URSINIA (continued)—

then flower the same summer. Both varieties are about nine inches high, and produce a profusion of bloom. The flowers are enriched by the dark purple zoning surrounding the centre.

Anethoides—Orange-yellow.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

Anethoides New Hybrids—A mixture of cream and yellow shades.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

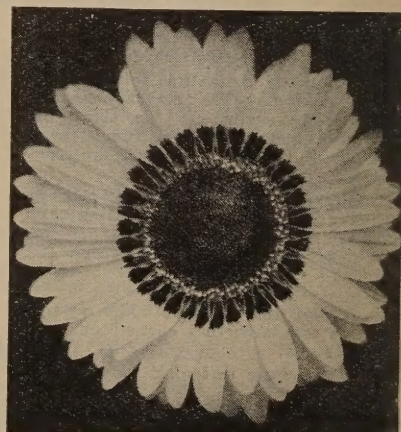
VENIDIUM

(Monarch of the Veldt)

(H.H.A.—C.) Rich orange-coloured daisy-like flowers, which are marked with a purple-black zone at the base of the petals. This variety is best treated as a half-hardy annual, sowing the seed in March or April, as germination is difficult if started earlier. The plants deserve the most sunny position in the garden. 2 to 3 feet.

Fastuosum Hybrids—The colour range in these new hybrids comprises apricot shades, creamy white, pure white, salmon, canary, golden yellow. Pkt., 1/-

Fastuosum—Deep orange daisy-like flowers, 3in. across, with a purplish or black zone around the centre. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-



Venidium—Fastuosum.



Blue Perfection Viola.

VERBENA (H.P.—C.E.)

Nothing can surpass in beauty and brilliancy a bed of *Verbenas*. If cared for and not allowed to seed, they will continue to bloom for months. Sow in autumn for best results. *Verbenas* are very slow in germinating, and may take up to a month. For this reason beds should not be allowed to dry out if young plants have not appeared as soon as expected. Once raised, they are very hardy.

Yates' Large Flowered Extra Choice, Mixed—This is a fine strain of *Gigantea Verbenas*. Shades of colour include rose, scarlet, crimson, flame, blue, purple and cream, many having large white eye.
Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Separate Colours—Fine for massing. *Etna*—Intense geranium red with small creamy eye. *Luminosa*—Flame pink, toning to salmon and coral. *Rosea Stelata*—Rose pink, white eye. *Blue*—White eye. *Lucifer*—Showy red, no eye, and *Defiance Red*—White eye.
Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

Good Mixed—Contains all the popular colours.
Pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-

VINCA ROSEA (H.P.—A.E.)

Handsome bushy perennial producing an abundance of round single flowers. It is suitable for pot culture or for clumps or specimens in semi-shaded positions. 2ft. high.

Mixed Colours—Contains white, rose, and white with crimson eye.
Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/6, 2/6



Yates' Large Flowered Verbena.

VIOLAS (H.A.—C.)

Somewhat similar to the bedding Pansy, but blooms rather smaller, unequalled among the Pansy family for freedom of flowering and length of blooming season. Treat the same as Pansies, except that when planting out, space them about four to six inches apart; they will then make an unbroken carpet of bloom in the flowering season.

Mixed Colours—A careful blend of the best colours, giving a nice balance of the light and dark shades.
Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Named Varieties—

Blue Perfection—Mid-blue, quick germinating and early flowering. One of the best blue *Violas*, and if grown in conjunction with the yellow *Lutea Splendens* the effect is very fine. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Lutea Splendens—Pure yellow, broad petals. Very showy and free flowering. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

White Perfection—Pure white, broad petals. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Apricot—Greatly admired colour, very popular for its delicacy and the way it harmonises with *Blue Perfection*. Hardly so free flowering as the others.
Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-

Papilio Lavender Blue—Flowers stand well above the foliage, and for this reason it makes a very effective display, more especially when massed with *Papilio Deep Violet*.
Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

Papilio Deep Violet—Similar to above in habit, but of a deep violet shade.
Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

VIOLETS

See Plant Section.

VIRGINIAN STOCK (H.A.—A.)

(*French Forget-Me-Not*)

Pretty old-fashioned hardy annuals. They are suitable for edgings or small borders. Should be sown in autumn direct into permanent position, or may be raised and transplanted; 6 inches high.

Mixed Colours—Including such shades as yellow, crimson, and carmine.
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

VISCARIA (H.H.A.—C.)

Very showy and effective garden annuals, flowering freely through the summer. The single flowers look splendid in beds or when massed and are also useful for cutting. Colours range through white, blue, lavender, and pink. 1ft. high.

Mixed—
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

WALLFLOWER

(H.P. and H.A.—C.F.)

Old favourite, sweetly scented. Flowers suitable for borders or massed bedding, bringing a wealth of bloom during the late winter and early spring months.



Early Flowering Wallflower.

WALLFLOWER (continued)—

EARLY FLOWERING TYPE

Sow this type from late summer until early winter, and again in spring in cool climates.

Single Early Flowering Mixed—Planted in the late summer or early autumn these will bloom the following spring. Colours comprise: Blood red, brown and yellow.
Each: Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

Early Wonder Double—This Annual strain contains all the beautiful colours and the doubleness of the perennial double type. Although much earlier than the late flowering type, it is not so quick-flowering as the singles, nor is it so scented.
Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

PERENNIAL FOR COOL DISTRICTS

Sowings should be made only in the Autumn months.

Single Late Flowering Mixed—All the finest forms and most attractive colourings. Contains the following shades: Golden yellow, ruby red, blood red.
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6.

WARATAH (*Telopea Speciosissima*)

The N.S.W. national flower, and one of the most stately in the Australian bush, bearing vivid red flowers in great profusion. Once the plants are established will grow to a height of 8 to 10 feet.
Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-



Waratah.



Lilliput Zinnia.

ZINNIA

CULTIVATION NOTES:

(H.H.A.—A.E.) The brilliant colours that have been evolved in the hardy free flowering Zinnias during the last few years have made them, in such climates as ours, one of the most popular annuals for summer bedding. Successional sowings may be made every eight weeks from early spring (after frosts) till early autumn. They grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. high, and flourish on most soils, but of course do better when well fed with manure; the first blooms usually come more or less single, and should be removed from the plants.

GIANT DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIA

A magnificent strain for the home garden or exhibition work, and flowers resemble double dahlias. The rich colours and soft tones of this class have lifted the once-despised Zinnias into the forefront of garden flowers.

Yates' Brilliant Giants (Dahlia-flowered type)—This is our own special mixture of the very best separate colours, such as orange, gold, scarlet, crimson and rose; the pale shades having been eliminated. This mixture is specially recommended.
Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-

Giant Dahlia Flowered (Gold Medal), Mixed—A magnificent strain which has become very popular. It contains an almost endless range of colour.
Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Separate Colours—Golden Dawn, Purple Prince, Exquisite (light rose), Golden State, Crimson Monarch, Dream (deep lavender), Illumination (deep rose), Giant Attraction (brick red), Oriole (orange and gold), Meteor (deepest red), Canary Bird (clear rich yellow), Scarlet Flame.
Each: Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Special Collection Offer—
Six packets, distinct varieties, our selection, 2/6.

GIANT DOUBLE ZINNIA (Robusta Grandiflora)

The plants are of exceptionally robust habit, and throw up long wiry stalks crowned with immense flowers, sometimes measuring five to six inches across. For showy groups and borders, as well as for cutting, these Zinnias are unrivalled.

Yates' Giant Double Mixed—An outstanding strain containing a wide selection of the most brilliant colours as listed below.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-.

Separate Colours—Scarlet, golden-yellow, salmon shades, orange, rose, white, flesh, crimson, light canary, purple, and pink shades (Florists' Strain).
Each: Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-.

Special Collection Offer—

Six packets of distinct colours, our selection, 2/6.

LILLIPUT OR POMPONE ZINNIA

Lilliput—A miniature Zinnia carrying Pompone shaped flowers of great depth, and plants grow to a height of 12-18 inches. They are useful for edgings, and make dainty indoor decorations. Included in the mixture are the following colours: Yellow, gold, scarlet, salmon, white, and rose-pink.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

Lilliput Rosebud—Colour is a delightful rose-pink.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

FANCY VARIETIES

Scabiosa Flowered, Mixed—The flowers are of medium size and resemble the annual Scabiosa, but as in most "freak" flowers, a moderate proportion will come single. Height, 2 feet.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Early Wonder Gypsy—A very early free flowering type producing medium well-formed flowers on long strong stems. As the foliage is very sparse, this strain is seen to better advantage when cut and bunched than other types of Zinnia. Colour is a deep burnt orange.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Early Wonder, Fiery Salmon Cerise Pink—Another interesting variation of the above to which it is similar in all but colour.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Fantasy, Finest Mixed—A new form of Zinnia differing from all previous introductions. The shaggy lacy petalled flowers are produced freely.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Fantasy Star Dust—Has shaggy cactus-like flowers of a pleasing shade of golden yellow.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/-

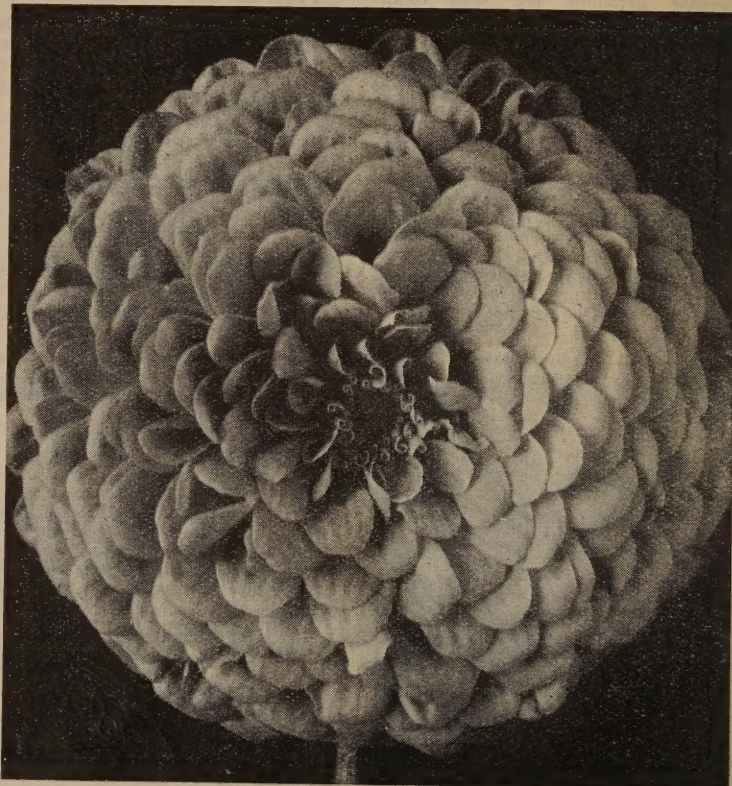
Crown of Gold, Desert Gold—The bi-colour effect of deep golden yellow at the base of each petal, contrasted with light or deeper golden at the tip, is one of arresting beauty. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

ZINNIA HAAGEANA

Free flowering, bushy habit. About 50 per cent. of the flowers are double, ranging in colour from lemon to deep orange, many having petals blotched deep maroon. Grows 12 to 15 inches high, and blooms are 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/6



A Good Specimen of Dahlia-flowered.



Aristolochia Elegans.
 (Dutchman's Pipe)

VINES AND CREEPERS FROM SEED

The following varieties are quite hardy, except in very cold localities and they are easily raised from seed. Sow in the late spring or early summer as they germinate more successfully when the soil is warm. They are invaluable for covering fences, arbors, and walls, and when trained up a trellis, are most useful for blocking out unsightly places. We recommend raising in seed boxes or beds and transplanting into their permanent positions when large enough to handle.

Antigonon leptopus—A charming slender creeper, producing an abundance of bright rose coloured flowers. Should be cut well back after flowering; perennial. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/6

Aristolochia Elegans (Dutchman's Pipe)—A variety of the old Dutchman's Pipe, with flowers of extraordinary shape and harmonious colouring; perennial. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Asparagus Plumosa—The well-known Asparagus Fern which is very useful for floral work. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Banana Passion Fruit—See Tacsonia Mollissima.

Bignonia Tweediana (Cat's Claw)—A remarkably handsome climber, suitable for warm climates; exceedingly showy, with yellow flowers; perennial. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Calampelis Scabra (Eccremocarpus)—One of our finest climbers, with orange coloured flowers; perennial. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Cardinal Climbers—See Ipomoea Quamoclit Cardinalis.

Cobaea Scandens—A creeper, with handsome foliage and large bell-shaped flowers, green at first, but changing to violet blue; perennial. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Convolvulus Major, Single Mixed (Tall Morning Glory)—In shades of crimson, scarlet, dark and light blue, carmine, and rose. Pkts., 3d. and 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

VINES AND CREEPERS (continued)—

Convolvulus Major, Double and Semi-Double—The colours vary from pure white to white spotted and veined with blue, red, and purple shades. Showy quick-growing climber; annual. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

SPECIAL OFFER !
 (Selection is to be made by us.)
 One packet each of 12 choice climbers, 4/6.
 One packet each of 6 choice climbers, 2/6.

Dolichos Lignosus (Cocks and Hens)—Vigorous, hardy perennial. We offer two colours, white and pink. A strong, quick grower. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Gourds, Ornamental—Rapid climbers, very ornamental. Sow when frosts are over; annual.

Mixed— Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Ipomoea Quamoclit Cardinalis (Cardinal Creeper)—An exceptionally fine annual creeper, one of the most beautiful and brilliant in our list. It is a strong, rapid grower, with beautiful finely cut foliage, and is literally covered right through the summer with a blaze of cardinal red flowers. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Ipomoea Quamoclit—Has delicate dark green feathery foliage, and an abundance of star-shaped rose, scarlet, and white blossoms; 15 feet high; annual. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Ipomoea Heavenly Blue Improved—Colour is a deep intense blue shading towards the centre. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Ipomoea Grandiflora (Moon Flower)—Has large pure white flowers which open at night, closing about 10 o'clock the following morning. Annual. Pkt., 6d.

Kudzu Vine—See Pueraria Thunbergia below.

Mandevillea Sauveolens—A vigorous climber, handsome trumpet-shaped white flowers, fragrant, hardy, except in cold districts; perennial. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-



Bignonia Tweediana.



Cobaea Scandens.

VINES AND CREEPERS (continued)—

Maurandia Barclayana—Hardy creeper, mixed blue and rose shades; perennial. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Mina Lobata—Will thrive in any warm sheltered situation; its flowers are first vivid red in the bud, changing to orange and cream as they open. Sow in late spring; annual. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Passiflora Edulis (Passion Fruit Vine)—Suitable for warm districts only. When once established it is a remarkably quick grower, and bears heavy crops of fruit; perennial. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Phaseolus Caracalla (Snail Flower)—The curious purple flowers are very useful for bouquets. Perennial in moderately warm climates. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Physianthus Albens (The Moth Plant)—Has exquisitely scented white pendulous flowers. The flowers are succeeded by pretty gourd-like seed pods; perennial in mild climates. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Pueraria Thunbergia (Kudzu Vine)—Covered with large foliage, and in the late summer with small bunches of rosy purple pea-like flowers; perennial. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Tacsonia Mollissima (Banana Passion Fruit)—Remarkably quick ever-green climber, bearing blooms similar to the Passion Flower; a lovely shade of soft pink in great profusion; fruit large creamy-white, oblong, and edible; perennial. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

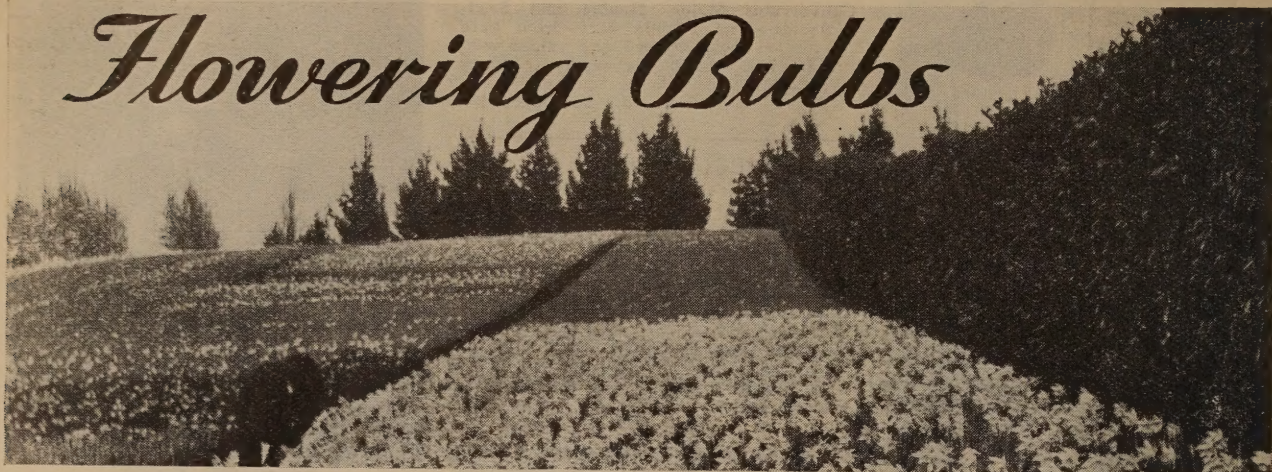
Tropaeolum—See Nasturtiums in Flower Seeds.

Nasturtiums—See Nasturtiums, in Flower Seeds.

Thunbergia Gibsoni (Golden Glory Vine)—A particularly attractive and useful creeper for low fences and supports where great height is not required. The intense green Ivy-like leaves form a fitting background for the mass of brilliant orange flowers which are such a feature of this vine; perennial. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/6, 5/-

Thunbergia, Mixed—White, yellow and buff flowers, black centre; annual. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

Flowering Bulbs



The publishing of this bulb list, early in the year, should help prospective purchasers to make selections in time for the main autumn planting. There's a bulb for every purpose, and we will be pleased to answer any inquiries and assist in selection. We will also, if possible, procure if requested, any variety that is not listed here. The bulbs offered are grown on our own farms, or obtained from other reliable sources, and we offer them with every confidence.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Intending purchasers who are unacquainted with the varieties that we catalogue would be well advised to leave the selection to us, and we will send only those sorts that in our opinion are suitable for their districts, and produce the best results. For this purpose we make up:—

Collections at 20/-, 10/-, and 5/-. ALL POST PAID

or special collections to any value to suit the purchaser's convenience. In each case the selection must be left to us, and the value of the bulbs received will range from 10 to 25 per cent. better value than if ordered separately.

BULB-GROWING FIBRE

We offer a specially prepared compost for growing bulbs in bowls or pans indoors. As the material is highly absorbent, it is not necessary to have drainage.

Price: 4d. lb.: 2/3 for 7 lbs.; 4/- for 14 lbs.

CARRIAGE EXTRA

LEAFLET ON BULB GROWING IN FIBRE POST FREE ON REQUEST

ACHIMENES

Plant August to October. Post Free.

Pretty summer flowering plants related to the Gloxinias and requiring similar treatment; i.e., warm moist conditions during the growing period.

The flowers are trumpet shaped and mostly shades of blue, being very effective when planted in hanging baskets. About four to six bulbs are sufficient for a 10in. basket. The stems die down in the autumn, when the scaly grub-like bulbs should be gradually dried off and stored, either in their pots or shaken free and kept in gritty soil in a cool dry place.

3d. each; 2/- doz.

AGAPANTHUS (African Lily)

Plant all seasons, except during December and January. Postage extra.

Hardy evergreen bulbous plants producing 3 feet standards of bloom about Christmas time, when flowers generally are scarce. Agapanthus may be grown in the open ground or as a pot plant. The following varieties are offered:—

Single Blue—1/- each.

Single White—1/- each.

Double Blue—1/6 each.

ALLIUM

Plant February to June. Post Free.

Alliums flower in spring and summer and are useful for planting in borders, or for allowing to grow naturally in grassland that does not require mowing during the growing period.

Hermetti Grandiflora—Pure white, large flowers suitable for florists' work.

3d. each; 2/- doz.; 14/- 100

Luteum (Moly)—Deep yellow, starry flowers.

3d. each; 2/6 doz.

Roseum—Pale rose.

3d. each; 2/- doz.

ALOCASIA (Green Spoon Lily)

Plant all seasons. Postage extra.

Requires a warm climate and a sheltered position free from frost. The leaves are very large, and are perhaps more attractive than the flowers, although the latter are sweetly scented.

Macrorhiza—Sweetly scented. 1/6 each.

ALSTROEMERIA (Peruvian Lily)

Plant February to July. Post Free.

A hardy genus of bulbous plants of which we offer the four most popular species. Plant about 6 inches deep and leave undisturbed for a few years. Remove faded flowers which will preserve the vigour

ALSTROEMERIA (continued)—

of the plants and help to provide blooms throughout the summer months.

Aurantiaca—Orange. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

Aurea—Bright golden yellow. 9d. ea.; 7/6 doz.

Chilensis—Pink. 1/6 ea.

Psittacina (Parrot Flower)—Red and green markings. 6d. ea.; 5/- doz.; 35/- 100



Alstroemeria.

AMARYLLIS

(See also Hippeastrums)

Plant October to March.

Postage extra (about 1/- each).

Highly fragrant blooms in midsummer, produced 6 to 12 on a stem; 12-18 inches long.

Plant in a sunny position with the bulb about 8in. to 9in. deep.

Belladonna—Varying shades of pink. 6d. each; 4/- doz.

Belladonna Perfecta — A taller variety, colour shading white to pink. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

ANEMONE (Windflower)

Plant February to June. Post Free.

For a bright show in the spring there are few garden subjects to compare with Anemones or their near relatives, the Ranunculi. They should be planted in well drained soil that has been dug to a good depth and preferably fertilised with bone-dust and a sprinkle of lime. Plant the bulbs with the flat crown side up, about 1½ to 2 inches below the surface, spacing about 6 inches apart each way. Regular watering is specially necessary at flowering time. The strains we offer are the best procurable and are worth a place in any garden whether for mass bedding, borders, or growing in clumps. See coloured illustration, page 51.

St. Brigid, Yates' Prize Strain, Mixed—A splendid mixture of all the best colours; we can thoroughly recommend this strain for bedding. 1/- doz.; 7/6 100; 60/- 1000

St. Brigid, Super Hybrids — A selected strain of Giant Anemone bearing enormous blooms of wonderful substance and colour, with robust constitution. 2/- doz.; 12/- 100

St. Brigid, Amethyst Beauty—Colour is a distinct shade of rich lavender rose. Full blooms on long stems. 3/- doz.; 20/- 100

St. Brigid, Beacon (Vivid Scarlet) — A beautiful type that will produce a glorious effect in the garden. 2/6 doz.; 15/- 100

St. Brigid, Blue Admiral—Colour a rich bright blue, the flowers being very large and carried on long, strong stems. An ideal market variety. 3/- doz.; 20/- 100

Scarlet Emperor—An outstanding Anemone of the Giant Single type. The beautiful scarlet blooms are borne in profusion on long clean stems; excellent for cutting. 2/6 doz.; 15/- 100



Anomatheca.



Amaryllis Belladonna.

ANEMONE (continued)—

Blue Bonnet—A beautiful brilliant blue, and a fitting companion to Emperor. A new introduction that will find a good welcome in the gardening world. 2/6 doz.; 17/6 100

ANOMATHECA

(Scarlet Freesia)

Plant February to April. Post Free.

Midsummer flowering bulbs resembling the Freesia, growing equally as well in a sunny or partially shaded situation. Plant 2 inches deep.

Cruenta—Rich scarlet crimson. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.; 17/6 100

ARUM LILY

See Calla.

BABIANA

Plant February to April. Post Free.

Showy spring flowering plants growing about a foot in height and producing bright flowers; most varieties being sweetly scented. Suitable for bedding, borders, or clumps. Plant 2 inches deep.

Alba—Pure white, sweetly scented. 4d. each; 3/- doz.

Azurea—Deep purple. 2d. each; 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100

Plicata — Mauve and white, sweetly scented. 2d. each; 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100

Mixed Colours— 1/3 doz.; 7/6 100

BEGONIAS (Tuberous Rooted)

Plant August to November. Post Free.

Suitable for bushhouse or verandah culture, or may be planted in partially shaded beds outdoors. For pot culture a compost of equal parts of leaf mould or well decayed manure, loam and river sand is most suitable. Plant with the hollow side of the tuber uppermost. The hanging basket type are particularly beautiful, three bulbs being sufficient for a 10in. basket. Cultural directions sent with each order. Available in red, pink and yellow shades, and white, unless stated otherwise.

Double, separate colours. 1/6 each; 15/- doz.

Mixed colours. 1/3 each; 12/- doz.

Single, separate colours. 1/3 each; 12/- doz.

Mixed colours. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

Friiled Edge, separate colours. 1/3 each; 12/- doz.

Mixed colours. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

BEGONIAS (continued)—

Camellia Flowered — Beautiful bi-colour blooms, variegated pink and white, similar to a Camellia.

1/6 each; 15/- doz.

Crested, separate colours.

1/3 each; 12/- doz.

Mixed colours. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

Hanging Basket Begonias—Red and pink shades, and white.

1/6 each; 15/- doz.

BILLBERGIA

Plant all seasons. Postage extra.

A hardy evergreen bulbous plant that will thrive in almost any situation, growing well as a pot plant, or in the open ground. The tubular flowers are unique, being green colour with blue stripes and hanging gracefully in bunches from a beautiful pink stem or sheath. An obliging plant that appears to be at home wherever placed.

Nutans. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

BRODIAEA

Plant February to April. Post Free.

Spring flowering bulbs from California requiring a sunny situation. The flower stems vary in length from 6 to 18 inches, carrying the blooms in clusters. We offer a blue variety separately; also mixed colours. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep.

Grandiflora—Deep blue. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Mixed Colours. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.; 17/6 100

BRUNSVIGIA

Plant November to January. Postage extra.

Sweetly perfumed autumn flowering bulbs requiring a warm sunny situation. The flower stalks, which appear before the leaves, are up to 3 feet in length, each carrying 18-24 separate blooms. Plant with the top of the bulb showing above the surface of the soil.

Harbord (Hybrid)—The finest pure white. 5/- each

Hathor (Hybrid)—A choice white. 4/6 each

Multiflora — Large heads. Pink, tall growing. 1/6 each

Orvieto (Hybrid)—A very deep pink. 2/- each

Pallida—White, large heads. Tall. 1/6 each

Rosea—Pale pink. 1/6 each



Agapanthus—See page 40.



Frilled Edge Begonia (see page 41).

CALADIUMS

Plant August to October. Post Free.

Natives of tropical America requiring a warm climate or a green-house. Caladiums are grown for their foliage, which in many varieties is of unsurpassed beauty. The colours range from white to deep crimson, purple, bronze, pink, etc.

Choice named varieties, 5/- each; 50/- doz.; Choice unnamed varieties, 2/6 each; 24/- dozen.

CALLA (Arum Lily)

Plant April to August. Postage extra.

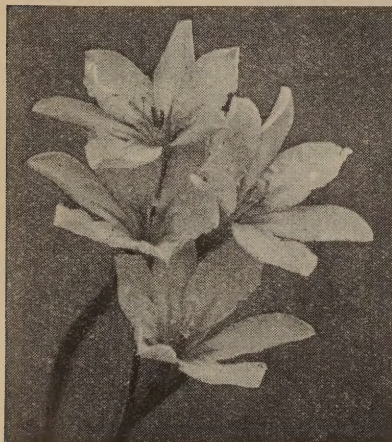
The common white Arum Lily (*Calla Ethiopica*) is well known, but there are many rarer and more interesting forms of the *Calla* family, some with beautiful foliage; others with richly coloured blooms. Perhaps the most fascinating of all is the Sacred Black *Calla* of Palestine — *Calla Sanctum*, which produces rich velvety black flowers in the spring. Plant 4 to 5 inches deep.

Aurata—Lemon yellow, jet black centre. 1/- each

Chrometella—Yellow, with large deep violet centre. 2/- each

Elliottiana—A beautiful golden yellow, the foliage being spotted. Recommended. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

Ethiopica—The well-known White Arum Lily. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.; 50/- 100



Babiana Plicata (see page 41).

CALLA (continued)—

Italicum—Greenish white, variegated foliage. 1/- each

Little Gem—Small white Arum, dwarf growing. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

Maculata alba—Creamy white, spotted foliage. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

Pentlandi—Rich yellow, black centre. 1/- each

Rehmanni—Delicate rose pink, small and dainty. 2/- each

Sanctum (Sacred Black Arum)—Rich velvety black. 2/- each

Solfaterre—Primrose yellow, purple centre. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

CANNAS

Plant June to September. Postage extra.

Large flowered named varieties available at 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

Mixed, unnamed. 6/- doz.

List of varieties on application.

CHLIDANTHUS

(Summer Daffodils)

Plant April to July. Post Free.

A hardy bulb producing golden-yellow trumpet-shaped flowers in summer. The blooms are fragrant and the plants will thrive in any soil or situation.

Fragrans—Golden yellow, perfumed. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

CHIONODOXA

(Glory of the Snow)

Plant February to April. Post Free.

Charming little spring flowering bulbous plants closely related to *Scillas* and *Hya-cinths*. They are natives of the Mountains of Crete and Asia Minor, where they produce their beautiful starry blossoms in the early spring as the snows begin to melt. The plants are hardy, but prefer a semi-shaded position. Plant about two inches deep.

Lucillae—Brilliant blue, white centre. 4d. each; 3/6 doz.; 25/- 100

Sardensis—Rich gentian blue. 4d. each; 3/6 doz.; 25/- 100

CLIVIA (*Imantophyllum*)

Plant January to June. Postage extra.

Evergreen bulbous plants from South Africa having broad leathery green leaves and producing in the spring large clusters of orange yellow funnel-shaped flowers on stems 12 to 15 inches long. *Clivias* are easy to cultivate, growing well in the ground in partial shade, or as pot or tub specimens for the bushhouse or verandah.

Hybrids—Various shades of orange-yellow. 4/6 each

Nobilis—Orange yellow. 3/6 each

CRINUM

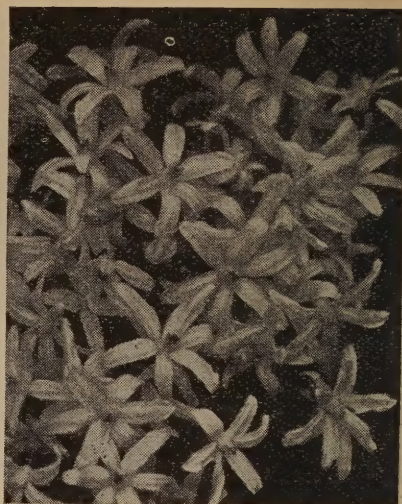
Plant all seasons. Postage extra.

Evergreen herbaceous bulbs producing tall spikes of scented blooms in the spring, mostly delicate shades of pink. Thrive in any good rich soil, or may be grown as tub specimens.

Capense—White, pink stripe. 1/6 each

Moorei—Delicate pink. 1/6 each

Pedunculatum—A fine Australian native, tall spikes, with long thin petalled blooms. 1/- each



Chionodoxa Lucillae.

CRINUM (continued)—

Powellii alba—A beautiful white. 1/6 each

Powellii rosea—Rosy pink. 2/- each

Umbellatum—Large flowers, shaded pink. 3/- each

Yemense—Glistening white, very large. 3/6 each

CROCUS

Plant February to April. Post Free.

Early spring flowering bulbs suitable for cold climates only. Crocuses are favourites in English gardens where they grow naturally in grassland, beneath deciduous trees and shrubs, on lawns or in rockeries or borders. Plant 2 inches deep and leave undisturbed for a few years if possible, removing the dead foliage only each summer. The following are offered from stock grown on our New Zealand farms:

Blue, Purple, Yellow and Striped or Mixed. 4d. each; 3/6 doz.; 25/- 100

CYCLAMEN PLANTS IN FLOWER

In the winter we usually have available plants flowering in pots in shades of rose pink, salmon, light and dark red, and purple; also white. Price: 2/6 and 3/- each. Packing and carriage extra.



BRODIAEA



Clivia Hybrids (see page 42).

CYCLAMEN

Plant December to March. Post Free.

Winter and early spring flowering plants specially suitable for growing singly in pots, but may also be planted in the open ground, preferably in a situation receiving the early morning sun only. Soil moderately rich with a little sand is best for Cyclamens, with well rotted dairy manure dug in about 6 inches below the surface.

The tuber should be planted so that it just shows above the soil. A leaflet on Cyclamen culture will be enclosed with each order despatched. See coloured illustration, inside front cover.

Giant Large Flowered—Mixed colours.
1/3 each; 12/- doz.

Separate Colours — Rose pink, salmon, light red, dark red, purple and white.
1/6 each; 15/- doz.

We also offer salmon fringed (limited stock) at 2/- each

Growing Bulblets (in leaf)—From September onwards we offer these in mixed colours, many of which will flower the first season.

9d. each; 7/6 doz.

CYRTANTHUS (Ifafa Lily)

Plant March to July. Post Free.

Hardy bulbs flowering in spring and summer; may be grown in the open ground, or as pot plants, placing 3 or more bulbs



CALADIUM

CYRTANTHUS (continued)—

to each pot. Any good garden soil is suitable. It is advisable to leave the bulbs undisturbed for a few years.

Hermoine—Apricot. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

Lutescens—Yellow. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

Sanguineus—Carmine red.
1/6 each; 16/- doz.

DAFFODILS (Narcissus)

Plant February to May. Postage extra.
(Except Special Offers)

Daffodils and other Narcissus form an extensive and varied group, but for convenience we are arranging the varieties in the simplest classification. Although best in cool districts, they may be grown almost anywhere, either in the open, in pots or in fibre in bowls. Plant 3 to 4 inches deep. The term perianth used in descriptions refers to the 6 petals surrounding the trumpet or cup.

Special Post Free Offers.—For those who do not wish to choose their own varieties we make up Special Collections at 5/-, 10/- and 20/-. These contain extra good value and include a fine assortment of varieties.



DAFFODILS (continued)—

TRUMPET DAFFODILS

Bulbocodium (Hoop Petticoat Daffodil)—
Deep yellow. 4d. each; 3/- doz.

Cleopatra—A fine deep yellow trumpet, broad golden perianth.
1/- each; 10/- doz.

Cora—Bicolour. Yellow trumpet, broad white perianth. Show flower. 2/- ea.

Emperor — Rich yellow trumpet, deep primrose perianth.
3d. each; 2/6 doz.; 17/6 100

Empress — Deep yellow trumpet, white perianth. 4d. each; 3/6 doz.

Glory of Sassenheim — Giant bicolour. Deep yellow trumpet, white perianth.
1/- each; 10/- doz.

Golden Bell—Large yellow self.
4d. each; 3/6 doz.

Golden City—One of the most outstanding and beautiful trumpet daffodils. Very large trumpet and perianth, both of rich golden yellow. 3/- each

King Alfred—An old favourite. Rich golden yellow self, large open trumpet.
6d. each; 5/6 doz.



Crinum—Powelli Alba (see page 42)

DAFFODILS (continued)—

Lord Roberts—Very large golden yellow self. Has won many championships at exhibitions. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

Monarch—Deep yellow self. 1/- each

Mrs. E. H. Krelage—Fine white trumpet.
1/6 each

Pride of Harbord—Large yellow self.
Good strong grower. 2/- each

Renee—Refined white trumpet, long and narrow with white perianth. 2/- each

Renown — Deep yellow frilled trumpet. Broad overlapping primrose perianth. Suitable for exhibition. 4/6 each

Sir Francis Drake—A yellow trumpet, good form, early. 1/- each

Weardale Perfection—Bicolour. Primrose trumpet, large white perianth.
1/6 each; 16/- doz.

War Cloud—Rich reddish golden trumpet. creamy white perianth. 3/- each

MEDIUM AND SHORT CUPPED VARIETIES

This division includes the Incomparabilis type and its sub-sections Leedsi and Barri; also the Poeticus or Pheasant's Eye Daffodils.

Avolet (Giant Leedsi)—White perianth, pale canary cup. Show flower. 1/6 ea.



Crocus (see page 42).

DAFFODILS (continued)—

Bath's Flame (Barri)—Deep yellow cup, edged orange red. A large flower, useful for cutting. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

Bernardino (Incomp.)—Cream perianth, beautifully frilled pale yellow cup edged orange and apricot. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

Conspicuous (Barri)—Primrose perianth, orange cup. 3d. ea; 2/6 doz.; 15/- 100

Croesus (Incomp.)—Large flower, primrose yellow perianth, deep red cup. 1/6 each; 15/- doz.

Flitter (Incomp.)—A very large red, cupped variety. 4/- each

Gloria Mundi (Incomp.)—Yellow perianth, orange scarlet cup. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Horace (Poeticus)—Pure white perianth, with distinctive pheasant's eye centre of yellow margined red. 4d. each; 3/- doz.

Lord Kitchener (Leedsii)—A beautiful flower, white perianth, pale primrose cup. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Lucifer (Incomp.)—Large white perianth, red cup. 6d. each; 5/- doz.



TRUMPET DAFFODIL

DAFFODILS (continued)—

Miss Manly (Incomp.)—Giant yellow self. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Ornatus (Poeticus)—White perianth, broad eye edged scarlet. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.

Queen of the North (Leedsii)—Large white perianth, pale yellow cup. Excellent show variety. 4d. each; 3/- doz.

Sir Watkin (Incomp.)—Sulphur perianth, orange yellow cup. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.; 18/- 100

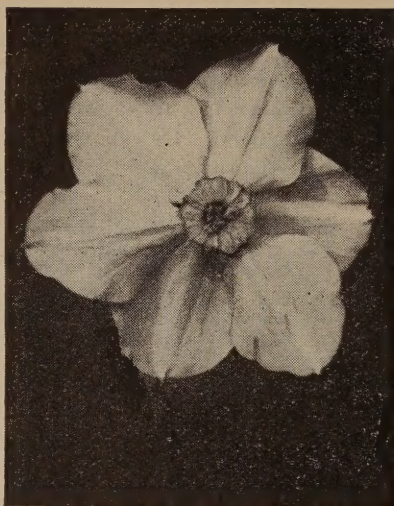
Red Heel (Incomp.)—An outstanding beautiful variety. Large flower, perianth rich yellow, large reddish cup. 7/6 each

Warflame (Incomp.)—Creamy white perianth, bell-shaped cup of fiery red. 1/- each

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS (Jonquils)

Bunch flowered varieties and hybrids. The following varieties with the exception of Buttercup are bunch flowered. All are highly fragrant.

Buttercup—A Jonquil hybrid, deep golden self trumpet blooms borne singly. Richly fragrant. 8d. each; 6/- doz.



Daffodil—Horace.

DAFFODILS (continued)—

Grand Monarque (Polyanthus)—Bunch flowered, large blooms, white with primrose cup. 4d. each; 3/- doz.

Jaune da Merveille (Poetaz)—Soft yellow perianth, deep golden eye. 1/- each

Paper White (Polyanthus)—Pure white, early. 9d. doz.; 5/- 100

Soleil d'or (Polyanthus)—Rich golden yellow, orange cup. 2d. each; 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100; 80/- 1030

White Perfection (Polyanthus)—A fine large pure white. 5d. each; 4/- doz.

DAFFODILS IN MIXTURE

Special Choice Mixture of all Trumpet varieties, finest quality, containing bi-colours and self colours. 4d. each; 3/6 doz.; 25/- 100

Mixed Trumpet Varieties.

2/- doz.; 15/- 100; 120/- 1000

Mixed all Classes.

1/- doz.; 7/- 100; 60/- 1000

DAHLIAS

(See Spring list published August)

DIERAMA

See Ixia Pulcherrima.

DIETES

See Moraea.

FREESIAS

Plant February to May. Post Free.

Fragrant spring flowering bulbs suitable for borders, rockeries, for growing naturally on grassed land, or for pot culture. Freesias may also be grown in bowls in prepared bulb fibre.

Plant 2 inches deep. See coloured illustration, inside front cover.

Blue Jay—A beautiful blue. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

Carmencita—Carmine pink petals, orange throat. 4d. each; 3/- doz.

Duke of York—Large purple. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Fairy—Pale mauve. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Golden Daffodil—A lovely pure yellow. 4d. each; 3/- doz.

Prince Henry—Dark blue. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

FREESIA (continued)—

Princess Elizabeth—A fine lilac. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

Purity—The best pure white. 1/- doz.; 7/6 100

Refracta Alba—White. 9d. doz.; 5/- 100

Rosy Gem—Rose pink. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

Sunrise—Large flowering of brilliant yellow, suffused orange tinged salmon. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.

Victor—Pale blue shade. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Wistaria—Rich violet blue, white centre. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Yates' New Hybrids, Mixed—A fine mixture of pleasing shades. See coloured illustration, inside front cover. 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100; 80/- 1000

GLADIOLI (Large Flowering)

Plant June to December.

See Yates' Nursery Catalogue for complete list, published in April.

GLADIOLI NANUS

(Dwarf or Miniature Gladioli)

Plant February to June. Post Free.

Excellent spring flowering bulbs, very useful as cut flowers. Plant 3 to 4 inches deep.

Colvillei Alba (The Bride)—Pure white.

Insignis—Scarlet with blue stripe.

Ne Plus Ultra (Victoria)—Large red, white stripes.

Peach Blossom—A fine pink.

Rosy Gem—Blush pink, dark markings. All above: 4d. each; 3/6 doz.

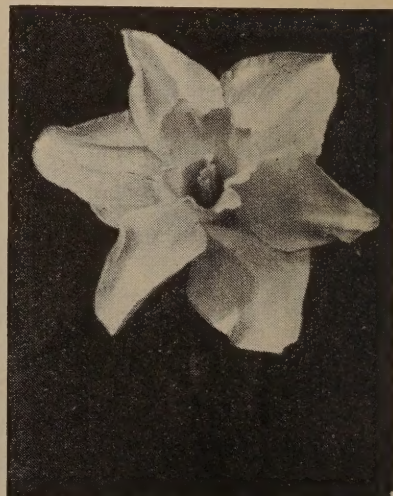
GLORIOSA SUPERBA

(Climbing Lily)

Plant July to October. Post Free.

Pretty semi-climbing plants for a warm, sheltered position, bearing curious orchid-like blooms of orange-scarlet and yellow. A low trellis or framework of wood is necessary to support them. Plant with spurs down, and top of tuber one inch below surface.

Tubers: 1/- each



Daffodil—Buttercup.

GLOXINIAS

Plant August to November. Post Free.

In order to produce a succession of blooms of these beautiful flowering pot plants, it is advisable to plant at intervals commencing in August. Plant in well drained pots, with the bulb level with the surface, using a compost of one half loam and the balance of equal parts of sand, leaf mould and old manure. In cool localities we recommend growing in the glass-house or a well lighted room against the window. In warm districts they will succeed in the bush-house or verandah if protected from strong wind and sunlight.

Mixed Colours. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily)

Plant April to August. Postage extra.

Hardy spring and summer flowering bulbs, producing lily-like flowers, mostly yellow, excellent for the garden; also useful as cut flowers though not lasting more than a day or two in water.

Ajax—Orange.

Apricot—Lemon yellow.

Aurantiaca Major—Orange yellow, large.

Flava Major—Pale yellow.

Fulva—Double orange.

Luteola—Bronze yellow.

All above: 1/- each; 10/- doz.

HIPPEASTRUMS

Plant January to April. Postage extra. (About 1/- each).

These stately bulbous plants make ideal subjects for pots or barrels. They thrive best in heavy, rich soil. The colours range from white streaked with red to deepest crimson. The blooms are immense, trumpet-shaped, produced on rigid spikes 2 to 3 feet high. Plant with the neck of the bulb just showing above the surface.

Prices for Separate Colours: From 3/- each; 30/- doz.

Mixed Colours. 2/- each; 20/- doz.

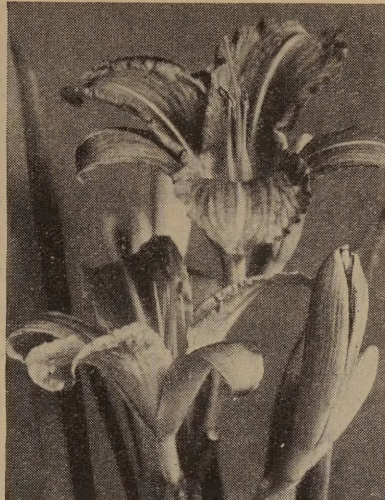
HYACINTHS

Plant February to April. Post Free.

Certainly one of the most beautiful flowering bulbs in cultivation. They succeed to perfection in cool districts, but can be grown even in warm climates in a sheltered situation in an easterly aspect, protected from westerly winds. Hyacinths may also be grown in our specially prepared fibre in pots or bowls for indoor decoration. When planting in the open ground, place the bulb 3 to 4 inches below the surface,



Gloxinia.



Hemerocallis.

HYACINTHS (continued)—

bedded in a little sand for preference, with well rotted cow manure worked in. See coloured illustration, page 51.

Singles, Separate Colours—White, red, light and dark blue, pink or creamy yellow. 1/- each; 11/- doz.; 80/- 100

Doubles, Separate Colours—White, red, light and dark blue, pink and creamy yellow. 1/3 each; 13/- doz.

Mixed—Mixed Colours for bedding and massing. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.; 50/- 100

Roman Hyacinths—White, fragrant, early flowering. 6d. each; 5/- doz.
Blue. 6d. each; 5/- doz.
Blue and White, mixed. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS

(Summer Flowering Hyacinths)

Plant April to June. Post Free.

A hardy bulb producing tall spikes 2 to 3 feet in length, each carrying 20 or more fragrant, pure white, bell-shaped flowers. Plant 4 inches deep. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

IRIS

No garden would be complete without its bed of Iris. In fact, the form and habits of these beautiful plants are so varied that a garden may be made of Iris alone. They may be had in every colour, and there is a variety for every climate, soil and situation, and we gladly place at the disposal of our clients the benefit of our experience in the selection of varieties for the particular district or situation in which they are to be grown.

The majority of them, especially the Flag Iris, like a sunny position in well-drained soil, and if poor, a dressing of very old decayed cow manure or bone dust may be dug in, and lime is relished by all classes of Iris with the exception of the Japanese types, which, strange to say, dislike lime in any shape or form. In fact, it is positively harmful to them.

All Postage extra unless stated otherwise.

BEARDED FLAG IRIS

Plant January to August. Postage extra.

This class is undoubtedly the most popular and widely grown. Being extremely hardy, they will thrive almost anywhere.

IRIS (continued)—

Anna Farr—White, margined blue.

Dalmatia—Finest blue.

Eldorado—A pleasing bronze shade.

Flaming Sword—Gold and crimson maroon.

Gambal—Yellow standards, chocolate falls.

Hector—Amber standards, blackish crimson falls.

Mrs. Reuthe—White, violet markings.

Mme. Merville—White and light blue.

Ori flame—Large, blue and purple.

Purple King—Large, crimson purple.

Pioneer—Purple shade; large.

Princess Vic. Louise—Pale yellow and plum edged primrose.

Queen of May—Pale rose.

Standard Bearer—Rich, reddish purple.

Soledad—Soft yellow; early.

All above: 1/- each; 10/- doz. Postage extra.

Special Offer—12 varieties (our selection), for 10/6 Post Free.

BEARDED FLAG IRIS EXTRA CHOICE VARIETIES

Ambassadeur—Bronze violet standards, velvety purple falls.

Anne Leslie—White standards, tinted rose, carmine falls.

Argynnis—Yellow standards, violet carmine falls.

Aurora—Finest lilac.

Ballerine—Clear bluish violet, large.

Dream—Pinkish lavender.

Ed. Michel—Deep wine red.

Fra Angelico—Blue, shaded deeper.

Iris King—Velvety crimson and gold.

Isoline—Bronze yellow, tinged pale rose.

Juanita—Clear, bluish violet.

Mrs. Marion Cran—A very fine pink.

Pezladonna—Blue.

Prosper Laugier—Olive and purplish violet.

Rhein-Nixe—Deep blue and pure white.

Ruby Perry—Dark rose.

Susan Bliss—Fine pink shade.

Telemus—Standards bronze apricot, falls crimson.



BEARDED FLAG IRIS



Japanese Iris.

IRIS (continued)—

Virginia Moore—Rich yellow.
Price: 1/6 each; 16/- doz. Postage extra.

Special Offer—12 extra choice varieties (our selection), for 16/6 Post Free

JAPANESE IRIS (Iris Kaempferi)

Plant April to September. Postage extra.
The Japanese Iris thrive in moist situations, and are particularly suitable for planting on banks of streams or ponds, and they are excellent subjects for fish ponds, and make a charming effect when planted in large pots, which may be submerged up to the rim in the water. The flowers are immense and are available in a wonderful variety.

JAPANESE IRIS SINGLES

Delicate—Pale blue, lined and shaded.
Empress—Mauve, lined blue. Purple standards.
Imperial—Blue and lavender.
Lavender Queen—Large flowered beautiful lavender mauve.
Noble—Purple on mauve, dark striped.
Royalist—Large deep velvety purple.
Snowdon—White, purple standards.



Dutch Iris.

IRIS (continued)—

Venus—Mauve pencilled purple.
Viola—Deep violet red.
Price: 1/- each; 10/- doz.

JAPANESE IRIS DOUBLES

Amethyst—Blue and white.
Brighton—A pretty mauve pink shaded lavender.
Dainty—Pale mauve, shaded blue.
Emperor—A giant light purple with blue shades.
Exquisite—Blue, lined purple.
Fairy—A pale mauve white, freckled purple red.
Icicle—Pure white, large.
Jewel—Lavender purple, lined white.
Perfection—Maroon, with wine stripes.
The Duke—Purple and blue, yellow centre.
Violet—Violet red, yellow centre.
Special Offer of 6 doubles and 6 single Japanese Iris (our selection), for 14/- Post Paid

SPANISH IRIS

Plant February to May. Post Free.

A free flowering section, producing orchid-like blooms on slender stems; specially useful as cut flowers. Easily grown in any well-drained garden soil; like partial shade and shelter.

Filomela—Mauve and creamy white.
Hercules—Deep bronze.
King of the Blues.
King of the Yellows.
L'Innocence—Pure white.
Non Plus Ultra—Dark blue.
Named Sorts: 4d. each; 3/- doz.
Mixed Colours—In great variety.
3d. each; 2/6 doz.; 15/- 100

DUTCH IRIS

Plant February to May. Post Free.

Similar to the Spanish Iris, but flowering earlier in the spring. Specially recommended for cut flowers, the blooms being larger than the Spanish type.

Dr. Haeringh—White, lilac tinged.
Excelsior—Pure white.
Frans Hals—Standard pearl blue, falls pale primrose.
Heemskerk—Soft yellow and golden yellow.
Hutchenburg—Yellow, with deep yellow blotch.
Imperator—Royal blue, blotched with gold; early.
Poggenbeck—Deep blue, large.
Wedgewood—Early flowers, soft blue.
Yellow Queen—Bright deep golden yellow; best yellow.
Price: 6d. each; 5/- doz.
Mixed Colours— 3/6 doz.

IRIS OCHROLEUCA (Gigantea)

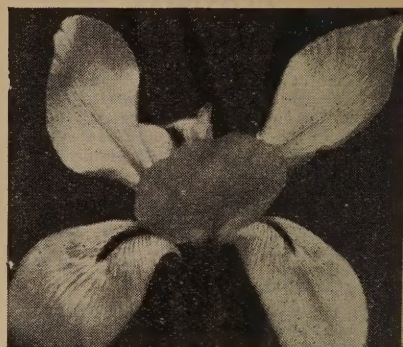
Plant March to July. Postage extra.
Ivory white and yellow blooms, plants of tall habit.

1/- each; 10/- doz.

IRIS PAVONIA (Peacock Iris)

Plant April to June. Post Free.
Pale heliotrope blooms, blue blotch on each petal.

3d. each; 2/6 doz.



Iris Stylosa.

IRIS (continued)—

IRIS SIBIRICA

Plant Feb. to April. Postage extra.

Blue King—A beautiful deep blue. Free flowering, excellent for cutting.
1/- each; 10/- doz.

IRIS STYLOSA

Plant Jan. to August. Postage extra.

A very hardy early flowering variety, commencing to bloom in May. Obtainable in lavender, blue or white.
Price: 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

IRIS SUSIANA (The Mourning Iris)

Plant May to June. Postage extra.

One of the most fascinating flowers in cultivation. The large blooms are pale grey, finely netted with very dark brown. Plant in a sunny position in any light, well drained soil.
2/6 each

IRIS TINGITANA

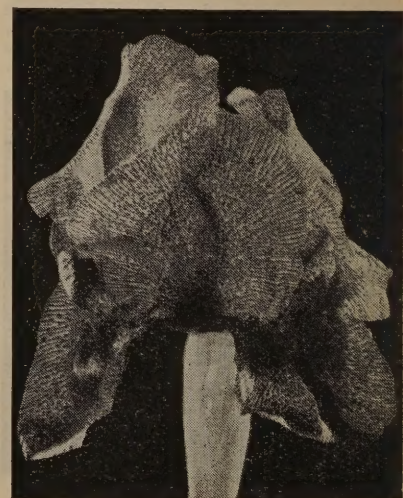
Plant Feb. to April. Post Free.

A very beautiful variety resembling a large blue Spanish Iris. Excellent for cutting. Spring flowering.
4d. each; 3/6 doz.

IRIS TUBEROSA (Snake's Head Iris)

Plant Feb. to April. Postage extra.

A very interesting spring flowering type, producing peculiar-shaped blooms of olive green with dark velvety purple falls.
1/- each; 10/- doz.



Iris Susiana.

IXIAS

Plant Feb. to May. Post Free.

Thrive in a well-drained soil in sunny situation. The colours range from white through the various shades of yellow, rose, and crimson. Plant 2 inches deep.

Crateroides—Scarlet.

Emperor of China—Rich yellow, black centre.

Hogarth—Cream, carmine outside; tall, large flowers.

Hypatia—White, flushed lilac.

Longiflora (same as *Morphixia*)—Tall spikes of flowers up to three feet high, of a light salmon-pink colour.

Rosalind—Beautiful carmine-rose.

Smiling Mary—Beautiful cherry red.

Named Varieties—As above.

3d. each; 2/- doz.

Finest Rainbow Mixture—All colours, including the best sorts.

1/- doz.; 7/6 100

IXIA Viridiflora (The Gorgeous Green *IXIA*).

4d. each; 3/6 doz.; 22/6 100



Lachenalia.

LACHENALIA (Cape Cowslip)

Plant February to May. Post Free.

Attractive little bulbous plants flowering in late winter when flowers are scarce. The small wax-like blooms are tubular and carried on short spikes close to the ground. Specially suited for borders, pot culture in soil or fibre, window boxes or hanging baskets.

Aurea—Yellow. 4d. each; 3/- doz.

Quadricolor—Red, green, yellow, and purple. 4d. each; 3/- doz.

Tricolor—Red, yellow and green. 4d. each; 3/- doz.



Kniphofia.

JONQUILS

See *Narcissus* (*Polyanthus*).

KNIPHOFIA (*Tritoma*)

(*Torch Lily* or *Red Hot Poker*)

Plant April to August. Postage extra.

Extremely hardy, and produces cones of brightly coloured bell-shaped flowers on long thick stems. Useful as cut flowers, or for garden display. When planting, the taller growers should be placed in the background. All are spring and early summer flowering.

Aurea—Golden yellow.

Baby Joy—Orange scarlet; dwarf.

Corallina—Coral red; one of the best showy varieties.

Ensifolia—Golden yellow; autumn flowering; tall.

Goldelse—Citron yellow; dwarf.

Grandiflora—Giant flowering; red and yellow; tall.

J. Lowden—Red and yellow.

Nobilis—Choice red.

Rufa—Red shaded orange; dwarf. Excellent for rockeries.

Sandersi—Dark red and pale yellow; tall.

Star of Baden—Large bronze yellow; tall.

Tubergeni—Orange shading to chrome yellow. medium.

Uvaria—Red and yellow; tall.

All: 1/- each; 10/- doz.

Special Offer—1 root each, of 12 varieties, our selection.

10/6, Post Free



Lilium Candidum.

LILIUMS

Plant May to August (unless stated otherwise).

Postage extra.

For the cultivation of these beautiful plants, a deep, rich well-drained soil is best, and care should be taken to keep time away from them. They should be left undisturbed for a few years, and only lifted and separated when the beds become overcrowded. Plant about 6 inches below the surface, with a little sand, if possible, round the bulb.

Auratum—The beautiful Golden Rayed Lily of Japan, bearing enormous white blooms heavily banded with gold and spotted. 4/- each

Candidum (*Madonna Lily*)—Pure white, sweetly scented, early summer flowering. Plant January to April. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

Croceum—A very hardy dwarf variety, bearing large heads of cup-shaped orange-scarlet blooms, beautifully spotted. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.



Lilium Auratum.

LILIUMS (continued)

Henryi—An extremely hardy Lily, will grow anywhere, orange-yellow, heavily spotted. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

Longiflorum (*November Lily*)—Beautiful pure white blooms, sweetly scented. Plant Feb. to March. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

Pardalinum (*Leopard Lily*)—Orange red, spotted brown. Useful cut flower. Tall stems. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

Regale—White trumpet blooms, yellow throat, shaded wine colour on outside of petals. A hardy Lily carrying two or three large blooms on tall stems two to three feet long. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

Sulphureum—Large funnel blooms, pale yellow deepening at throat, outside tinged claret red. 3/6 each

Sulphur Gale—A cross between *Sulphureum* and *Regale*. Should be in every collection. 2/- each; 22/- doz.

Speciosum Album (*White Tiger Lily*)—Pure white flowers, sweetly scented. Excellent for cutting. 2/6 each; 27/- doz.

Speciosum Rubrum (*Pink Tiger Lily*)—Delicate rose pink, dark spots. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

Tigrinum (*Tiger Lily*)—Single. Rich orange spotted black. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

Tigrinum (*Tiger Lily*)—Double. Same as above, only double. 1/- each; 10/- doz.



LILY
OF THE
VALLEY

LILY OF THE VALLEY

Plant May to July. Post Free.

Thrives best in cool moist climates, but may be grown successfully in warmer districts if given a southerly aspect. Plant the crowns half an inch below the surface, enrich the soil with well rotted dairy manure, and water freely.

4d. each; 3/6 doz.; 25/- 100

MONTBRETIAS

Plant March to August. Post Free.

Hardy flowering bulbs, specially suitable as cut flowers. The varieties listed here are a distinct improvement on the older types, being stronger in growth, more brilliantly coloured, and the flowers are larger. Plant 2 inches deep.

Aurora — Bright orange yellow, tipped scarlet, large flowered, tall growing.

His Majesty—A giant flowering variety, blooms deep velvety scarlet shading to gold. The largest of all.

Kathleen—A very charming variety bearing unique coloured blooms of pink and bronze.

Lemon Queen—A fine lemon shade.

Marjorie—Pale yellow shaded crimson.

Rosea—A delicate shade of soft pink.

Tangerine—A pure tangerine self.

Prices: 1/- each; 10/- doz.

We can also supply many of the older standard varieties at 6d. each; 5/- doz. Or mixed Unnamed at 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100.



LYCORIS OR NERINE
JAPANESE SPIDER LILY

MORAEA (Dietes)

Plant all seasons. Postage extra.

Sometimes known as Butterfly Iris. Flowering continuously throughout most of the year. Water well when planting.

Bicolor—Pale sulphur yellow with dark velvety brown spots.

Irioides—Lilac shade.

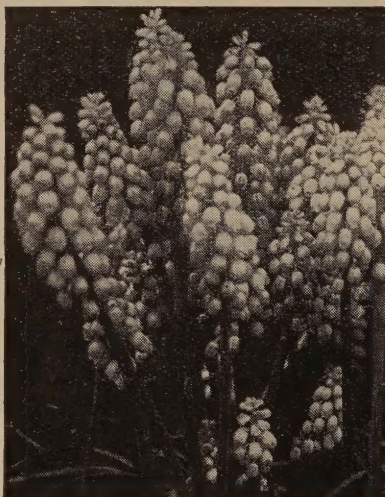
9d. each; 7/6 doz.

MORPHIXIA (Buff Ixia)

Plant February to May. Post Free.

A useful cut flower, the reddish buff blooms being similar to the Ixia.

3d. each; 2/- doz.



Muscari.

MUSCARI (Grape Hyacinth)

Plant February to May. Post Free.

Dainty little flowering bulbs suitable for borders or pot culture. Plant in light soil in a sunny position about 2 inches deep.

Botryoides—Deep sky blue.

2d. each; 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100

Conicum—Similar to "Heavenly Blue."

Bright sky blue.

2d. each; 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100

Monstrosus—Purplish lilac, distinct.

6d. each; 5/- doz.

NERINES

Plant December to April. Postage extra.

Plant with the tip of the bulb level with the surface of the soil. Charming bulbous plants, suitable for sunny situations, and where they may be kept dry during summer when the bulbs are dormant.

Aurea—Golden yellow.

2/- each

Bowdeni—Large-flowering on long stems.

Pink blossoms.

2/- each

Corusca—Deep scarlet.

2/- each

Filifolia—Hardy, dwarf growing, with bright red flowers. Fine, hairy foliage.

1/- each



Ornithogalum Chinchinchee.

NERINES (continued)—

Fothergilli—Scarlet, spangled with gold. 2/- each

Japonica (Red Spider Lily). 8d. each

Japonica Alba—Pure white. 1/6 each

Rosea—A beautiful early-flowering rose pink. 1/6 each

Sarniensis (Guernsey Lily). Deep rose, carmine and scarlet. 1/6 each

Squamigera (Silver Spider Lily)—Deep, vieux rose, shading to silvery blue. 2/6 each

ORNITHOGALUM

Plant February to June. Postage extra.

Hardy bulbs, will grow without attention. The flowers are borne in clusters. Last well when cut.

Arabicum—White with black eye.

3d. each; 2/6 doz.

Chinchinchee — The beautiful South African white variety.

6d. each; 5/- doz.

Thyrsoides Album—A choice white variety. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

PAEONIES

Plant June—July. Postage extra.

Beautiful herbaceous plants which thrive in a cool moist climate. List of varieties on application, or we will select varieties for you.

Prices: 2/6 each; 27/- doz.

PANCRATIUM (Hymenocallis)

Plant April to July. Postage extra.

Fragrant flowering bulbs, hardy, but require moisture during growing season.

Calathina (Sea Daffodil)—Pure white.

1/6 each

Littoralis—Tall growing, pure white.

1/- each

Sulphur Queen—Yellow, sweetly scented. 3/6 each

POLYGONATUM (Solomon's Seal)

Plant April to July. Post Free.

A dainty flowering bulb requiring a semi-shaded position. The small, bell-shaped flowers are white tipped with green and hang gracefully in groups along the 18in. stems.

1/- each; 10/- doz.



RANUNCULUS

Plant February to June. Post Free.

Attractive early spring flowering bulbs, specially suitable for massing in beds or borders. The flowers are also useful for indoor decoration. Plant the bulbs 6 inches apart, with the claws downward, covering with lin. of soil. The bulbs should be lifted and stored in a dry place after the tops have died down, as bulbs left in the ground rarely survive. Most colours except blue are represented, some flowers being single, others semi-double or double. We offer several recent introductions, all carrying our recommendation.

Yates' Superb Mixed—Specially selected for their rich colouring and free flowering qualities. A wonderful strain for cutting. 1/- doz.; 7/6 100; 60/- 1000

Claremont Super Hybrids, No. 5—A strain with a wonderful constitution, and containing the delightful tango, scarlet, crimson, and flaked varieties. 2/6 doz.; 15/- 100

Golden Glory — Contains large flowers and selected from all the most brilliant yellow shades. 2/- doz.; 12/- 100

Huntsman—A similar strain to the above but comprised of all the richest red shades. 2/- doz.; 12/- 100

Sunset—Selected from rich autumn shades, including apricots and fawns, creating a delightful effect. 3/- doz.; 20/- 100

Bonnie Lassie—Composed solely of fascinating pink shades so much prized for indoor decoration. 3/- doz.; 20/- 100

Claremont Super Hybrids, No. 9—Specially selected for their enormous size and possessing all the most beautiful colours. A truly wonderful strain. We thoroughly recommend them to our clients who require something special. 3/- doz.; 20/- 100

SCHIZOSTYLIS (Kaffir Lily)

Plant April to August. Postage extra. Gladioli-like; flowers during summer and autumn. Excellent for cutting.

Coccinea—Scarlet. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

Mrs. Hegarty—Pink. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

SCILLAS

(Blue Bells, or Wood Hyacinths)

Plant January to June. Post Free.

These are very pretty flowering bulbous plants that are very suitable for growing under the shade of trees and shrubs, and make excellent subjects for bush-house cultivation. The blue variety is similar to the Blue Bells of England.

Campanulata—Blue.

4d. each; 3/- doz.; 20/- 100

Campanulata—White.

4d. each; 3/- doz.; 20/- 100

Rosea—Pink.

6d. each; 5/- doz.

SNOWFLAKES (Leucojum)

Plant February to May. Postage extra.

Often known as Snow-drops, these dainty bell-shaped flowers are pure white with a spot of green on the outside of each petal.

Aestivum.

1/- doz.; 7/6 100

Giant Snowflakes—Large bells, otherwise same as above.

3d. each; 1/6 doz.



Snowflakes.

SPARAXIS

Plant February to May. Post Free.

Bright flowered little bulbs resembling Freesias in habit, useful for borders or for growing naturally on grassed banks. Plant one to two inches deep.

Tricolor—Mixed colours.

1/- doz.; 7/6 100

SPARAXIS (Dierama)

Plant May to August. Postage extra.

Quite a different type from Sparaxis Tricolor, growing to about 3 feet, the bell-shaped flowers being produced on long pendulous branches. Very graceful, and specially suitable for a bright display in the garden or for indoor decoration. Plant 3 to 4 inches deep.

Pulcherrima (Fairy Bells)—Rose pink.

6d. each; 5/- doz.

Moonlight — Pale rosy white hybrid, strong grower.

1/9 each

SPREKELIA FORMOSISSIMA

(Jacobean Lily)

Plant April to November. Postage extra.

A very hardy bulbous plant bearing large orchid-like blooms of deep crimson. They will thrive in any good garden soil, but prefer a sunny situation.

1/6 each; 15/- doz.



Sternbergia.

STERNBERGIA (Autumn Crocus)

Plant about November. Postage extra.

These are very pretty little flowering bulbs that bear golden yellow crocus-like blooms in the autumn, and are reputed to be the Lily of the Fields referred to in the Scriptures. Plant 3 to 4 inches deep.

Lutea—

8d. each; 6/- doz.

TIGRIDIA (Tiger Flower)

Plant June to September. Post Free.

Gorgeously coloured Iris-like flowers, a hardy bulb, but needs a sunny situation. Plant 3 inches deep.

Grandiflora Alba — (The White Tiger Flower). White, spotted wine red in the centre. 1/- each

Lutea—Yellow, dark centre markings.

1/- each

Pavonia (True Tiger Flower) — Rich orange-scarlet, centre yellow, heavily spotted purple. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

TRITELEIA (Star Violets)

Plant January to June. Post Free.

Pretty, dwarf spring flowering bulbs with star-shaped flowers each about 2 inches across. Suitable for growing in clumps or borders, or beneath trees or shrubs. Plant 1½ to 2 inches deep.

Uniflora—Pale, lilac blue.

3d. each; 2/- doz.; 10/- 100



Tigridia.



TRITONIA

Plant February to May. Post Free.

Dwarf spring flowering bulbs, requiring a sunny aspect. Tritonias resemble miniature gladioli, are hardy and will grow in any soil. Plant 2 inches deep.

Crocata—Orange, dark markings.

1/6 doz.; 10/- 100

Delicata—White, shaded pink.

2/- doz.

Lineata—Red, shaded salmon.

1/6 doz.; 10/- 100

Rosea—Rose pink.

1/6 doz.; 10/- 100

Mixed Colours.

1/3 doz.; 9/- 100

TUBEROSE

Plant May to August. Postage extra.

Probably the most richly fragrant of all flowering bulbs. The large heads of bloom are carried on spikes 2 to 3 feet long. Plant with top of bulb showing above the surface.

Single and Double—Pure white.

9d. each; 7/6 doz.

TULBAGHIA

Plant April to August. Postage extra.

Low growing plant with lavender flowers borne in bunches, useful for cutting. Plant in any soil, with tuber portion one inch below surface.

Violacea—Lavender.

1/- each; 10/- doz.

TULIPS (Darwin)

Plant February to May. Post Free.

In the cool districts and especially on the highlands, these beautiful old-world favourites bloom to perfection, and even in climates similar to that of Sydney, if planted in cool semi-shaded positions, may produce fair blooms, though not equal to those grown in the colder districts. They will thrive in any well-drained garden soil, but the colouring will be greatly improved if a liberal amount of old, well-decayed manure is placed say 4 or 5 inches below the bulbs, which should be planted about 3 or 4 in. deep. We have devoted a considerable amount of time and expense in building up a wonderful collection on our Tasmanian Farm, where they thrive remarkably well.

TULIPS (continued)—

and we now offer the choicest varieties, which we have obtained from all parts of the world.

The following are a selection, but we have also many others of equal merit. Plant Feb. to May.

Bartigon—Rich carmine red.

Clara Butt—Delicate soft rose, of perfect form and great substance.

Kate Greenaway—Delicate flesh pink, shaded pale lavender.

La Candeur—Lovely soft white, slightly tinged blush.

La Tulipe Noire (The Black Tulip)—Velvety maroon-black; a magnificent flower.

Matchless—Bright rose-pink; fine, large flowers.

Miss Wilmott—Yellow.

Nauticus—Large purplish rose.

Phillipe de Commynes—Fine form, dark plum, with darker sheen.

Pride of Haarlem—Bright rose; an enormous flower of great beauty.

Remembrance—Lilac.

Sieraad Van Flora—Bright violet pink with a blue base; magnificent flower.

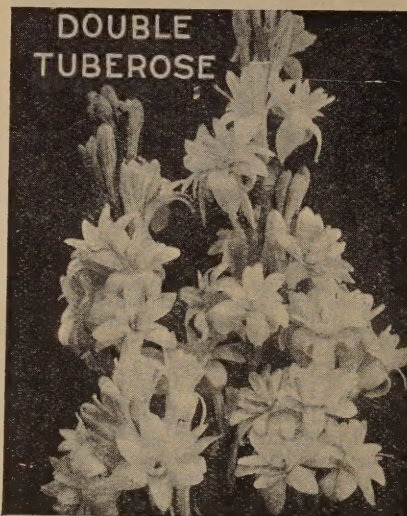
The Sultan—Almost a Black Tulip; strong grower.

6d. each; 5/- doz.; 35/- 100

Mixed Sorts, unnamed: 4/6 doz.; 30/- 100 If the selection is left to us we will send only those varieties (not necessarily from above list), that will suit the district, and produce the best effect in colour, and the prices of the collection sent will be as follows:—

2 each of 6 named sorts, 4/6, post paid.

3 each of 12 named sorts, 11/6, post paid.



VALLOTA PURPUREA (Scarborough Lily)

Plant all Seasons. Postage extra.

With their brilliant, scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers they make pretty subjects for pot or barrel culture in sunny positions.

1/- each; 10/- doz.

WATSONIAS

Plant February to June. Postage extra.

Similar in growth and appearance to Gladioli, these stately bulbous plants will thrive almost anywhere and are excellent for planting in corners and other places where the garden cannot receive much at-



Vallota Purpurea.

WATSONIAS (continued)—

tention, but the new varieties certainly deserve more favourable treatment, and are well worthy of a place in any garden. Plant about 4 inches deep.

Adelaide—Early flowering, dwarf grower, rich orange-scarlet.

Avalon—A new pale pink shaded mauve and salmon.

Coccinea—Orange-red, a choice winter flowering variety.

Hobart—Soft rose-pink.

Holloway's Giant White—Very tall and large.

Lady Fawkes—Beautiful salmon red.

Maitland—Magnificent spikes of large, widely open flowers of crushed strawberry shades.

Mauveen—A large deep mauve; tall growing.

Marginata—A beautiful pale pink Ixia-flowered variety.

Melbourne—Delightful shade of buff-salmon, shading darker in centre.

Narrabeen—A very fine variety of deep salmon shade.

Pendula Aletroides—Tubular flowers, red, white tips.

Rose Holloway—New large delicate pink.

Salmonette—Large pale salmon.
All above 6d. each; 5/- doz.; Postage extra.

Mixed Colours—
4d. each; 3/- doz.; 21/- 100; Postage extra.

Special Offer—12 named varieties, assorted, our selection, for
5/6 Post paid

ZEPHYRANTHES

Plant May to August. Post Free.

Beautiful bulbous plants, bearing crocus-like flowers in the autumn. Suitable for borders.

Candida—White.

2d. each; 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100

Carinata—Large bright pink.

1/6 each; 16/- doz.

HYACINTH — MIXED COLOURS

Plant February to May

One of the most refined flowering bulbs in existence. Although thriving best in cooler districts, they may also be grown in warmer climates in a cool situation, or in fibre in bowls. Plant 3 to 4 inches deep. Mixed colours 9d. each, 7/6 dozen, post free. Separate colours, singles and doubles, see Bulb Section.



ANEMONE — (ST. BRIGID) YATES' PRIZE STRAIN

Plant February to June

Bright, spring flowering bulbs suitable for border or mass bedding. For best effect plant $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep and 6 inches apart each way. Mixed bulbs 1/- dozen, 7/6 per 100, 60/- per 1,000, post free. Separate colours and named varieties, see Bulb Section.



DO NOT OVERLOOK THESE TWO FAVOURITES

FOR "GOODNESS" SAKE...GROW THESE

4



1. Yates' Market Wonder Water Melon.
2. Musselburgh Leek.
3. Long White Fruited Bush Veg. Marrow.
4. Yates' Imperial F. Lettuce.
5. Golden Hubbard Squash.
6. Greenfeast Peas.
7. Canadian Wonder Beans.
8. French Breakfast Radish.

9. Purple Kohl Rabi.
10. Chantenay Carrot.
11. Hales Best Rock Melon.
12. Purple Top White Globe Turnip.
13. Yates' Obelisk Beet.
14. Hollow Crown Parsnip.
15. White Imperial Spanish Onion.
16. Early Fortune Cucumber.
17. Solid White Celery.

18. Yates' Derwent Globe Beet.
19. Break O' Day Tomato.
20. Yates' Phenomenal Early Cauliflower.
21. Yates' Derwent Long Keeping Brown Spanish Onion.
22. Yates' Queensland Blue Pumpkin.
23. Yates' Select Succession Cabbage.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

53

NOTICE IN REFERENCE TO VARIETIES.—The following list of Vegetable Seeds is based on experience of Australasian conditions and gardening requirements extending over a period of nearly 50 years, and on field tests consistently carried on for well over a quarter of a century at our trial grounds. Modern varieties of Vegetables are in a great many cases selections and highly improved strains of older and inferior types. These improved strains are stable to a certain degree only, and considerable care is entailed in the growing of high-grade seeds to keep these types up to present standard and to improve on them. We would point out, therefore, that under conditions of soil and season not altogether favourable, varieties may vary from the description in these pages, especially as regards earliness or lateness of season, type and keeping quality. The descriptions are intended to serve as a guide only in the selection of sorts likely to prove most suitable for purposes required. Attention is drawn to Conditions of Sale and Non-Warranty on Page 79.

YATES' SPECIAL VALUE COLLECTIONS

PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT TINS.

No. 1.—Twelve packets of hardy Vegetable Seeds (our selection), no Peas or Beans included unless specially requested, and 3d. extra allowed for each packet for postage. A copy of Yates' Garden Calendar included. **5/—**

No. 2.—For the average home garden this Collection is particularly suited. It contains 23 packets (including Peas and Beans) of well-assorted varieties, and is accompanied by a copy each of Yates' Garden Guide and Yates' Garden Calendar **10/—**

No. 3.—This Collection is of specially good value, and contains seeds in sufficient quantity and variety to fill the requirements of a moderate-sized garden. If customers have any special conditions of soil or climate, please mention, and we will select varieties to suit. The Collection comprises 50 packets of a wide range of hardy varieties, also Yates' Garden Guide, Garden Calendar, and Tomato and Onion Booklets **20/—**

VEGETABLE PACKET PRICES

All standard Packets of Yates' Vegetable Seeds are sold at 6d. per packet, as quoted herein (with the exception of a few novelties, etc.), and for good value and for ample sowings this is the packet we recommend.

For those with very small gardens who do not want the large, better-filled packets, we also make up smaller packets of many popular varieties at 3d.

ARTICHOKE GLOBE

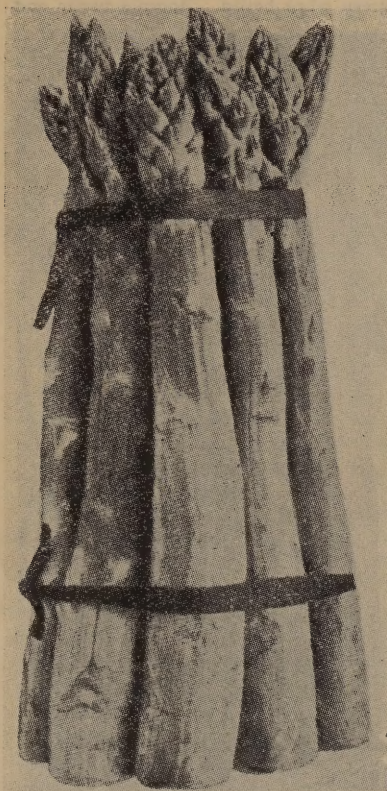
A vegetable much esteemed on the Continent. The flower heads are the edible portion, the base of the scales being considered a great delicacy. Sow the seed in nursery beds in spring, transplant the following season into well-manured land, three feet apart.

Pkt., 6d.; ½ oz., 2/—; 1 oz., 4/—

ARTICHOKE JERUSALEM

Entirely distinct from the Globe type they are very similar to potatoes, and should be cultivated in the same manner. They are grown from tubers, which should be planted in the early spring, in rows 20 inches apart and 9 inches between the tubers. In large areas, to be horse cultivated, the rows should be two to three feet apart. They are also excellent stock food, especially for pigs. Available only in June, July and early August.

See Yates' Current Price List for prices.



Asparagus

ASPARAGUS

Sow in spring in nursery beds, and when the plants are large enough, say in the following winter, transplant into richly prepared beds. These should be made by trenching the ground two feet deep and by richly manuring the land deeply with old

ASPARAGUS (continued)—

stable manure and bone dust. Plant in rows, fifteen inches apart. When the bed is two years old cut the strong and vigorous shoots, and these sparingly to begin with. An Asparagus bed properly prepared and regularly attended to should last for many years. For full cultural notes see Yates' "Garden Guide" (1/- post free).

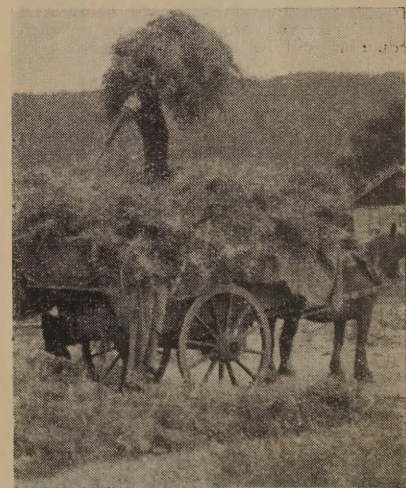
Mary Washington — In America this is considered a very superior variety and to be resistant, to a remarkable degree, to rust or blight. Strong, thick shoots, with deep green buds, and crops well into the hot weather.

Pkt., 6d.; 1 oz., 1/6

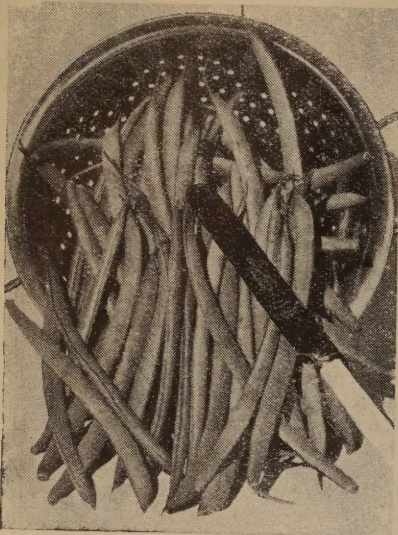
Connover's Colossal — An older well-known variety, good large heads.

Pkt., 6d.; 1 oz., 1/—

In the winter and early spring we can also supply Roots of Connover's Colossal. Write for Yates' Current Price List.



Harvest time on Yates' Seed Farm.



New Discovery Beans are a great favourite with the housewife.

BEANS

CARRIAGE CHARGES: In all cases, postage or freight on Beans is charged extra; when ordering, please note that weight of packing must be allowed for. For example, if 3 lbs. nett is ordered, freight or postage will be the "not exceeding 4 lb." rate. Fourteen pound parcels can be sent per Goods Train, freight payable at destination except unattended sidings. Steamer freights must be prepaid. For rates see page 79.

BEANS FOR MARKET: A regular monthly price list of Agricultural Seeds and Market Garden crops is issued and will be sent to anyone interested in bulk quantities of Beans on request, or quotations can be obtained through your local storekeeper. Beans for the market grower are dealt with very fully in Yates' Seasonal Notes and Trial Ground observations for Market Growers. Bulk quantities are sold in sealed and branded bags.

PRICES: Bean prices vary considerably during the year, and in the case of any reduction in the rates quoted below, all orders received after the date of such reduction will be given the benefit.

DWARF FRENCH BEAN

Green Podded.

GARDEN CULTIVATION—French Beans should be planted in the spring after all danger of frosts is over, and from then on at intervals throughout the summer. In warm, sheltered districts, where winters are extremely mild, sowings may also be made in the late summer and early autumn months, but they will not stand frost. Dwarf growing varieties are usually planted in rows about 2 ft. apart, allowing 3-4 inches between the plants in the row. All beans like an open, sunny position, and good, free, open soil. Pods should be kept picked as they lose much of their tasty goodness if used when too old. Beans, generally, respond well to phosphatic manures such as Super-phosphate or No. 5 Mixed Fertilizer.

Canadian Wonder, Yates' Selected — An excellent cropper. The beans are usually very much larger than other dwarf sorts. As a "general purpose" bean it cannot be bettered. Undoubtedly the

BEANS (continued)—

standard variety, and still by far the most popular bean grown. Its only fault is its susceptibility to bacterial blight, to which, however, all varieties are liable, more or less. Our supplies are carefully selected from the cleanest crops available.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 2/- lb.

New Discovery (or Improved Feltham Prolific)—Also known as The Wonder and Wonderful. The earliest bean in our list bearing profuse crops of medium-sized, shapely pods of beautiful colour and flavour, if picked at the right stage. Plant is of dwarf habit, and very hardy, being resistant to most diseases. One of the surest croppers in the list.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 2/- lb.

Brown Beauty—An extremely heavy yielder with long shapely pods, which is now attracting the attention of market gardeners. Matures earlier than Canadian Wonder, but as a rule would not give quite the same long time of cropping. The beans themselves are of excellent flavour.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 1/9 lb.

Blue Wonder (or Purple King), (Blue Podded)—A dwarf bean similar to Canadian Wonder, but both foliage and pods are of a purple tint, and it turns green when boiled. Appears hardy and



Epicure is the most popular "climber."

BEANS (continued)—

resistant to all diseases; a good home garden sort.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 2/- lb.

Emperor William — Broad pods, tender and good flavoured. Best suited for cool districts.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 2/- lb.

Tweed Wonder—A selection from Canadian Wonder made by the N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture. Very similar to Canadian Wonder, except that the pods are a little shorter.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 2/- lb.

Masterpiece—Also known as Afrikander, Victory and Marvel. A dwarf variety with a nice compact bush. It bears an excellent crop of good-sized beans, but is not as hardy as New Discovery.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 2/- lb.

Staley's Surprise — A very long slender podded variety, rather inclined to curl. A heavy cropper, and for home use, as well as for market, has considerable merit.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 2/- lb.

Dwarf Stringless Green Pod—Early, medium cropper, good quality.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 2/- lb.

Pale Dun—An old-time Dwarf French Bean with fair-sized pods; is hardy and a good cropper.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 1/9 lb.

Haricot—Can be used as any other French Bean, or allowed to mature and be cooked in dry state.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 1/3 lb.

BUTTER OR WAX BEAN

Golden Podded

CULTIVATION—Treat just the same as Dwarf French Beans.

Startler (Dwarf)—Very heavy cropper; round, fleshy pods which are practically stringless and beautifully tender and well flavoured if not allowed to get too old. In our trials this is the best all-round Wax Bean.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 2/- lb.

Kentucky Wonder Wax (Climbing or Runner)—A wax podded form of the noted Climbing Kentucky Wonder. Pods are long, thick, and very meaty, and vines wonderfully prolific.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 2/6 lb.



Yates' Selected Canadian Wonder.

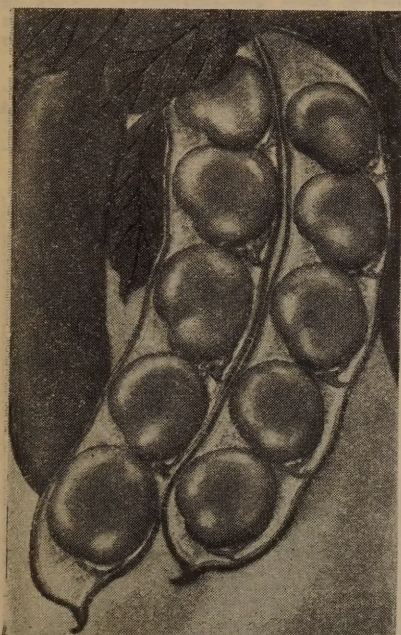


Brown Beauty is a very heavy cropping Bean. (See previous page.)

CLIMBING OR RUNNER BEAN

CULTIVATION — Sow same time as Dwarf French Beans but Climbing Beans require more room and are best grown in rows 4-6 ft. apart, allowing the rows, if possible, to run north and south. Provide stakes, trellis, wire netting or other support as soon as the plants are 2-3 inches above the surface.

Yates' Epicure (Ever-bearing Stringless) — The most popular and in our opinion the best of the Climbers. Stands hot climates well. The pods are fleshy and stringless, grown in clusters and are tender and good flavoured. A remarkably heavy cropper and they continue to bear over a long period if given proper attention. These Climbing Beans are of



Broad Beans—Broad Windsor.

BEANS (continued)—

great value to the man with small garden space. They can be grown up pillars made of stout stakes, on wire netting or strings, or used for covering a garden fence.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 2/- lb.

Kentucky Wonder—Somewhat similar to Yates Epicure, but not so flat, and the pods are more fleshy; very tender; carries wonderful crops.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 2/- lb.

Kentucky Wonder Wax — See Butter or Wax Section.

Golden Harvest (or Glory of Summer) — An early variety with large almost round pods up to 10 inches long. Hardy and of excellent flavour. Preferred by some to Kentucky Wonder.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 2/6 lb.

Snake Bean—Also called Asparagus Bean. Bears long, narrow, stringless pods up to 18 inches long, which must be used young. A very successful variety, in the drier inland climates, where other beans are not at their best. Pkt., 6d. (post paid 7d.); 1/6 lb., 1/9; 1lb., 5/-.

General McCay — The largest of the Garden Runner Beans. The pods are up to 12 inches long, very broad, fleshy and almost stringless.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 2/- lb.

Scarlet Runner — These thrive in cool climates; they also crop very well in North Queensland sown in the autumn for winter use. If, when they are flowering, the weather is very hot, they are apt to drop their flowers without setting. Apart from their use as a vegetable, they are extremely ornamental. They are really a perennial, but best treated as an annual.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 1/6 lb.

Tongan Bean—Sometimes called "Poor Man's Bean." Produces immense quantities of large flat beans which make good eating. Perennial in mild climates.

Pkt., 1/- (post paid 1/1)

Madagascar Bean—Should not be planted in climates colder than Sydney. They will stand any amount of heat. Plant the beans from 8 to 12 inches apart, as they are vigorous growers, and in mild climates perennial.

Pkt., 1/- (post paid 1/1)

BEANS (continued)—

New Guinea "Butter Bean"—Not a bean, but a vigorous climbing gourd with very long fruit which, when young, can be sliced and cooked like beans or treated as marrow.

Pkt., 1/- (post free).

LIMA BEAN.

These are suitable only for warm climates with a long growing season. Plant them in the late spring when the ground is warm, placing the seed eye downward. May be used in its young stages sliced like a french bean, shelled like broad beans, or allowed to mature, then used as dry haricots. Pods are short and wide.

Tall Large Seeded—A climbing variety requiring stakes.

Large Podded Bush — Dwarf growing type.

Each: Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 2/6 lb.

BROAD BEAN

All Carriage Extra.

These Beans thrive best in strong tenacious soil with plenty of lime, but they will grow almost anywhere. Sow any time during autumn and winter, and (in cold climates) in the spring. At flowering stage pinch the tops back to encourage setting.

Early Long Pod (Leviathan)—The standard variety; a hardy sort, and under general average conditions will give the largest and most certain yield.

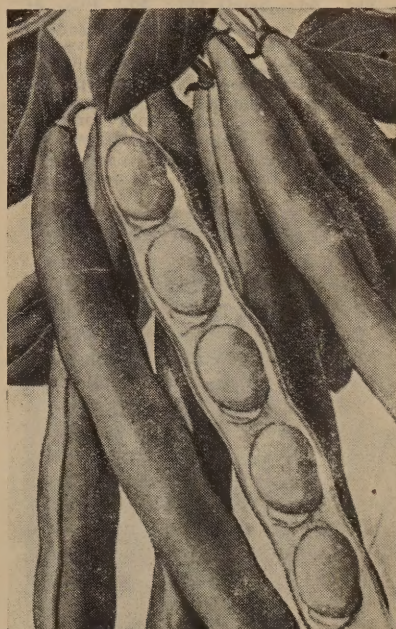
Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.); 1/- lb.

Broad Windsor—A good stock of this noted variety. Slightly dwarfier growing with very broad short pods, large seed.

Pkt., 6d.; (post paid 9d.); 1/- lb.

Cole's Dwarf Prolific — A fine variety which grows only about 2 feet high. It is particularly suited to small kitchen gardens.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.); 1/- lb.



Broad Beans—Early Long Pod.



Early Wonder.

BEET

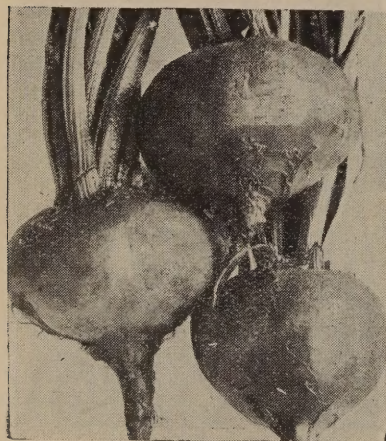
Deep, rich, well-drained land, which has been well manured for a preceding crop, is the best suited for Beet, though it will succeed in most soils. Sow in spring and summer, in rows 9 inches apart, and afterwards thin out to 4 or 5 inches between the plants. In mild climates they should be planted at intervals throughout the year. Do not let them grow too big. If pulled while still young the flavour is excellent.

Yates' Derwent Globe (Improved Crimson Globe)—One of the most popular varieties for home use. The flesh is deep and buttery and a nice dark colour. Each season in our Trial Grounds we find this the outstanding beet for flavour and colour of flesh. It is not quite as early as Turnip Rooted and Yates' Obelisk, but all who have tried it consider it excellent.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Yates' Turnip-Rooted (Selected Early Flat Egyptian)—A very early variety, and a favourite for warm climates. Roots are of the flat shallow type with nice smooth skin and strong tops. Our stock is of exceptional quality and specially selected for evenness to type and earliness.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-



Yates' Turnip-Rooted.

BEET (continued)—

Yates' Obelisk — A Yates' introduction (Originated at the Timperley Trial Grounds of our English House). We strongly recommend this beet to home growers. Its shape is distinct, being fairly long and cylindrical, which allows the root to be cut into convenient size; slices with practically no waste. The flavour is excellent, being in the same class as Derwent Globe. Good dark colour.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Early Wonder — Roots slightly flattened globe shape. Fair colour, and smooth skinned. Very early. Used as an early market variety, but we consider Derwent Globe better for home growers owing to its finer texture.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

Nonpareil—The roots are oval and cut without waste. It is one of the earliest, and not unlike Yates' Obelisk.

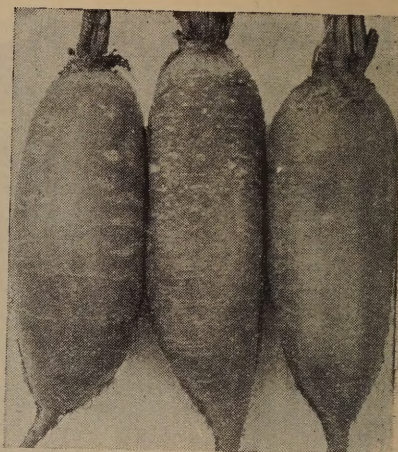
Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

SILVER SPINACH BEET

This is grown for the leaves, which make an excellent dish cooked like Spinach, or the midribs of the leaves are boiled and served with melted butter. Splendid summer vegetable. Pull the outer leaves when they are fit, and the plant will continue to crop, especially if kept well watered.



Comparing Varieties of Beet at our Trial Grounds.



Yates' Obelisk cuts without waste.

BEET (continued)—

Lucullus—Light green foliage, much "blistered" or crumpled, borne on thick greeny white leaf stem.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Dark Green Broadribbed—Dark green foliage of smooth appearance, carried on broad white stems, upright growth.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Fordhook Giant—A newer variety which combines the dark green colour of the Broadribbed with the attractive crumpled foliage of the Lucullus. Recommended for market growers.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

BORECOLE

(Scotch Kale or Curly Green)

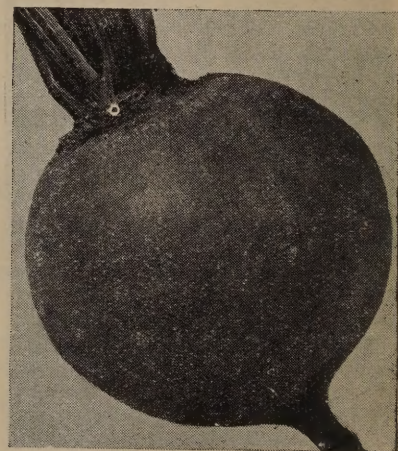
Succeeds best in cold climates, where heavy frosts are experienced. Plant in late summer for winter use. Treat the same as cabbage. The foliage makes an excellent vegetable boiled.

Dwarf Green Curled — A small dwarf-growing plant with loose, heavily curled leaves. Somewhat similar to cabbage.

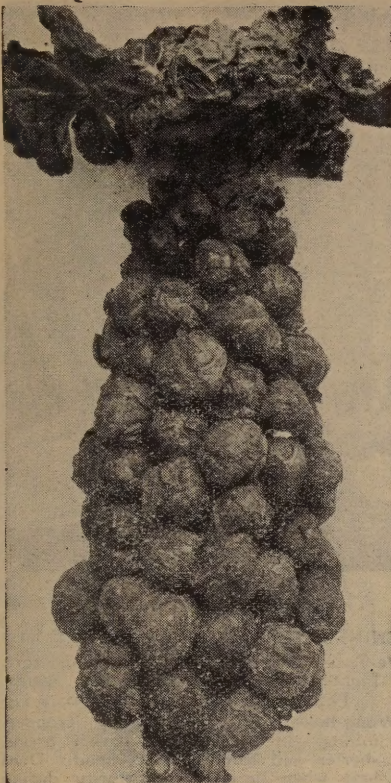
Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/-



Broadribbed Silver Beet.



Yates' Derwent Globe.



Brussels Sprouts.

BROCCOLI

(Sprouting or Non-Heading Type)
This is a new variety, quite distinct from the familiar late maturing white-flowered sorts. It is branching in habit, each branch terminating in a tender green sprout, which is actually a cluster of flower buds. The centre is ready for use in about four months, but pickings can be made for many weeks after from the sprouts, which continue to form around the centre. These are delicious in flavour; and, combining the tenderness of cauliflower with the succulence of asparagus, they are highly relished. Cook and serve like cauliflower, using melted butter or olive oil instead of the customary white sauce. Pepper and salt to taste. Cultivation as for cauliflower.

Yates' Green Sprout—A carefully selected stock. Considered by many to be one of the finest vegetables for the home-gardener.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/-



Broccoli—Yates' Green Sprout.

BROCCOLI

(Cauliflower or Heading Type)

Sow late in spring and summer. Treat the same as cauliflowers, which it greatly resembles, except that it is later and more suitable for winter flowering in cold climates. They will head in during the following winter and spring. Suited best for cold climates with a long growing season. For general purposes a good hardy cauliflower, like Yates' Phenomenal Maincrop, is likely to be more satisfactory.

Late White — A very late form of the Cauliflower family.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/-

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels Sprouts can be grown in any of the cooler districts of the southern States of Australia, and in the highlands of New South Wales and Southern Queensland. Treat much the same as Cabbage and Cauliflower, but plant only from January to March. Sow in seed beds and when large enough plant out in good strong well-manured soil in rows 2ft. apart, leaving 2ft. between the plants. When the Sprouts are starting to form all yellow and raggy leaves should be pulled off the lower part of the stem.

Yates' Champion — The best all-round variety. The Sprouts are large and solid, closely packed on a rather tall stem.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6

CABBAGE

Attention is directed to the Conditions of Sale and Non-Warranty on page 79. The following descriptions are intended as a guide only. If grown out of proper season for the particular district, or if conditions be unfavourable, Cabbage may vary from types described.

Cabbages do best on a deeply worked and highly manured soil. They may be sown during the greater part of the year the main planting being made in late summer and autumn. Sow in seed beds, and, when large enough, plant out in rows 18 inches apart, and 18 inches between the plants. The Drumhead and other large varieties will require a little more room than this. For private gardens in the cool season of the year we recommend the smaller-hearted early varieties as the most delicate flavoured and tenderest table cabbages. The round-headed varieties like Earliball, Vanguard, and Utility, being compact, may be planted much closer together than the Drumhead and Succession types.

(E) First Early Variety.

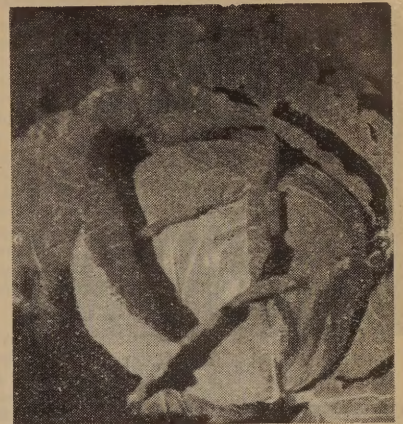
(SE) Second Early Variety.

(MC) Medium Early or Maincrop Variety.

(L) Late Variety.

Succession, Yates' Select (MC)—We now offer a strain which, having undergone further selection, shows up extremely well in our trials. A fine, long-standing sort. It is a splendid variety for the grower who likes a large cabbage of the flat headed type. Is particularly hardy, but we do not recommend this type of cabbage for growing during the early summer months except in the most southerly climates. Succession usually matures in about four months or less, and this strain is remarkably even. Very popular and well recommended as a late autumn and winter maturing sort. When well grown, it is short-stemmed, with large flat heads.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/-



Yates' Select Succession.

CABBAGE (continued)—

Henderson's Succession (Peter Henderson's Grown Stock)—This seed is imported direct from the originator (Peter Henderson and Co.), and only this seed is supplied under this name. This is a very finely bred type, popular with some market growers. When this strain is required, please specify Henderson's.

Pkt., 6d.; 1/2oz., 2/-; 1oz., 4/-

Yates' Early Drumhead (Derwent Re-selected) (MC)—Similar type to Succession, but a fortnight or so later, and in our trials a larger and more useful cabbage. We consider this one of the finest large cabbages grown; in good seasons it matures in four months or so. The heads are large and extremely solid, the foliage is blue-green; a wonderful carrier. Strongly recommended where a fairly late Cabbage of good size is wanted.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/-

Yates' First Early Improved (E)—A carefully selected Cabbage of Early Jersey Wakefield type; in trials this variety and Yates' Earliball are the earliest cabbages in our list. It is a good hardy sort, which in an average season will produce a very high percentage of heads, which are medium in size and of conical shape and nicely compact. This variety is of excellent flavour, and is strongly recommended, particularly for the home garden, where it is often known as a "Sugarloaf Cabbage."

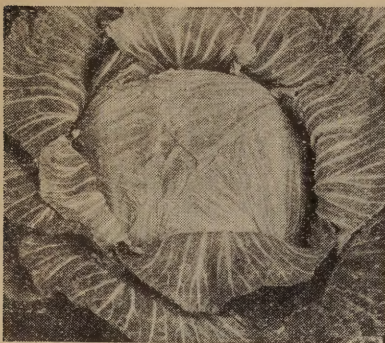
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/-

Early Jersey Wakefield (E)—A splendid very early pointed cabbage; excellent flavour.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/-



Yates' First Early Improved.



Yates' Early Drumhead.

CABBAGE (continued)—

St. John's Day, Select Improved (MC)—A large "Drumhead" variety; very leafy and now generally superseded by Yates' Early Drumhead.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6

Yates' Vanguard (E)—A strain of Copenhagen Market, with fine large heads of specially good quality. Heads are of better marketable size than Yates' Earliball, and are very crisp and of good flavour. Very compact growth, short stemmed and carries well. Comes in about a fortnight later than Yates' Earliball. This variety is specially recommended as a general purpose quick-maturing cabbage for the home garden as well as an early market crop. Excellent for both spring and autumn sowings.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/-

Copenhagen Market (SE)—A fine early round-headed Cabbage, with solid compact heart of excellent quality.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/9

Yates' Utility (SE)—In our trials this selected stock of Enkhuizen Glory is an early mid-season variety, maturing a fortnight to three weeks later than Yates' Vanguard. Heads are of good size, round, hard and weighty. But does best when planted to mature in the late autumn.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/-

Enkhuizen Glory (SE)—An early mid-season cabbage with solid round head which carries well. Favoured by market growers in many districts of N.S.W., especially for autumn planting.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/9

Enfield Market (MC)—A fine conical-headed medium early sort, good flavour, an excellent spring hearting cabbage for cool climates, where it is usually sown February to April.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-



Yates' Vanguard.

CABBAGE (continued)—

Yates' Earliball (Golden Acre) (E)—Earliness and uniformity of type have been particularly stressed in this special selection from the Golden Acre strain, and we find it the earliest of the round varieties. Fine, hard, crisp and tender heads; compact growth, very early. Can be depended on as a sure, even cropper under any reasonable conditions. One of the finest cabbages in our list for the home grower.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/-

Allhead (MC)—Originally introduced by Burpee, it is now recognised as one of the best of the early mid-season varieties. A very popular, sure-heading sort, compact growth, with large deep heads, rather flat on top; of excellent quality.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/-

Small Early St. John's Day (E)—Very early, small and firm hearting. It matures in three months under favourable conditions. Still popular among some gardeners, but we prefer Earliball.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6



Cabbage—Savoy Drumhead.

CABBAGE (continued)—

Savoy Drumhead (L)—For use only in cold districts, where the frosts make the foliage tender and sweet; sow in summer. When properly grown is a remarkably tender and tasty Cabbage, and very sure heading.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Yates' Mammoth Late Drumhead (L)—One of the hardiest Maincrop Cabbages we list for sowing in the cooler districts, hearting in well under the most adverse conditions, but being four to six weeks later than Early Drumhead. It is best suited to districts with a fairly long season.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/-

Prize Red (L)—Reddish-purple colour, solid, compact hearts; mostly used for pickling. Does best in cold climates.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6

CHINESE OR CELERY CABBAGE

Entirely distinct in type to any of the ordinary Cabbages.

It can be used raw in a salad; the mid-ribs used alone like Celery, or cooked like Asparagus; or the whole plant may be boiled and used like ordinary Cabbage. It is easily grown in the home garden. The inner leaves blanch to a beautiful creamy-white. Sow at intervals from, say, February onwards, and transplant about 10 inches apart in rows one foot apart. It thrives best during the cool season, and must not be checked in its growth. It provides excellent greenstuff for poultry.



Pe-Tsai (Chinese).

CHINESE OR CELERY CABBAGE (cont.)

Pe-Tsai—A reliable early heading sort. Light green, rather tall, narrow heads.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Wong-Bok—A standard heavy cropper, folding in well, with darker green, shorter and more compact head. Does best when brought to maturity during early spring months.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

CAPE GOOSEBERRY

Sow in spring, when danger from frost is over, and when large enough, plant out two or three feet apart in any ordinary garden soil. For cultivation, see Tomato, to which it is akin.

Common Small Fruited—This variety is not as large as the next variety, but is a great favourite on account of its excellent flavour and suitability for eating raw.

Pkt., 6d.; 3/4oz., 2/-; 1oz., 4/-

Golden Nugget—Produces very large yellow fruit which is unsurpassed for cooking and for jam and preserves, but is not suitable for eating raw.

Pkt., 6d.; 3/4oz., 2/-; 3/2oz., 3/9; 1oz., 7/6

CAPSICUM

See Pepper.



Cape Gooseberry.



Chantenay.

CARROT

Sow regularly throughout the year except in cold climates, when spring and early summer plantings are best. Plant in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and when large enough thin to 3 or 4 inches between the plants. The short varieties are best for shallow soils. Carrots are much sweeter and more tender when half-grown. All varieties are apt to become coarse and lose flavour if left to grow too large.

Chantenay (Red Cored)—A half-long variety, thick, and very stump-rooted. The colour is bright orange-scarlet with a small red core. This variety is now one of the most popular varieties both for home and market use. It has an exceptionally good flavour, and a shape which allows the whole root to be used.



Manchester Table grown on our Trial Grounds.

CARROT (continued)—

as this carrot has no long tapering root. An excellent carrot for market also.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Long Intermediate (or St. Valery)—A long-pointed variety of the finest quality. Splendid for main crop; old favourite. Where the extra long carrot is not specially required we prefer the half-long, such as Chantenay or Half-long Danvers.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Early Horn—A very popular home garden Carrot, favoured for its earliness and for the fine-grained reddish-orange flesh, which is very sweet and tender. Does not grow as large as most other carrots, but its shape makes it easily pulled, and it is a splendid sort for shallow soils.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Manchester Table (Scarlet Nantes)—Half-long, cylindrical in shape and stump-rooted. It is early maturing and easily pulled. We consider it the best flavoured of all the carrots. It has no yellow core, and is exceptionally tender. An excellent home garden sort.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-



Early Horn.

CARROT (continued)—

Half-long Danvers—Midway between Chantenay and the Long Intermediate (St. Valery) types. Heavy cropper and good tops. Mid-season in time of maturity.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

Oxheart (Guerande)—A very heavy cropping sort for table, also for stock purposes. Shape moderately short and very thick-set and stump-rooted. Colour is a bright orange-scarlet, rather large core.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

Early French Forcing—A delicious little table carrot, tender and sweet-flavoured. Excellent for summer use and for sowing in tropics. It matures very early.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

CAULIFLOWER

The main thing in growing good Cauliflowers is to rush them on quickly, and never allow them to be checked in their growth; in dry weather they should be copiously watered, especially if just planted out. The soil should be deeply

CAULIFLOWER (continued)—

trenched and well dressed with stable manure, and occasional dressings of liquid manure during the growing season will materially increase the crop. Sow in seed beds, and when large enough, transplant in rows 2 feet apart, and 24 inches or more between the plants. Hill up between the rows, and keep the ground well cultivated. Late summer and autumn are the best season to sow. In cold climates, such as Southern New Zealand and Tasmania, where the cabbage aphid is not prevalent, they may also be sown in the early spring, but late summer sowings are usually best.

CAULIFLOWERS FOR MARKET

To those intending to plant large areas we wish to point out that the cauliflower is a precarious crop. When conditions of soil and season are not altogether favourable the crop is likely to vary considerably in earliness, uniformity and type. The descriptions are intended only to serve as a guide in the selection of varieties likely to be most suitable. Ask for Yates' Seasonal Notes and Trial Ground Observations for fuller particulars about our special range of cauliflowers for market growers. Attention is directed to Conditions of Sale and Non-warranty on page 79.

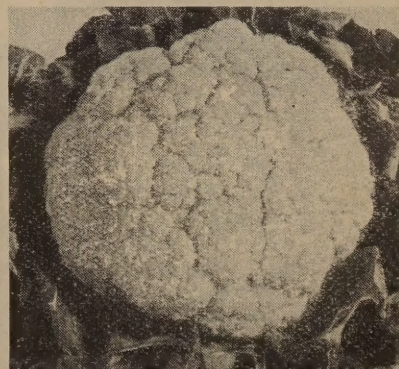
Yates' Phenomenal Early—The best early variety for general planting. It usually matures in four months, and the foliage is rather curled, and open. The heads are of large size, close grained, and of splendid colour. We have received numerous reports about the good qualities of Phenomenal Early, and this variety and Phenomenal Maincrop have now become by far the biggest sellers in the whole of our list, and are the standard Cauliflowers throughout Australia. Of semi-self protecting habit.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1oz., 3/-; 1oz., 6/-.

Yates' Phenomenal Five Months—One of the Phenomenal type, for those who require a Cauliflower to come in between Phenomenal Early and Phenomenal Maincrop. Strong, vigorous foliage of self-protecting habit. Fine grained, with white hearts of exceptional quality. We are very proud of our improved strain of this, and can strongly recommend it to growers who like a high quality milk white flower.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/-; 1oz., 3/6; 1oz., 7/-

Yates' Phenomenal Maincrop—A magnificent Cauliflower which is the standard main-crop variety in this country. When well grown, Phenomenal Maincrop matures in about six months, producing very large, white heads of



Yates' Phenomenal Early.



Selecting Plants of our Phenomenal Twelveweeks for Seed.

CAULIFLOWER (continued)—

splendid texture. It is of self-protecting habit, and the leaves are long and very twisted and right throughout our trials it has proved to be a hardy variety of first quality. All Cauliflowers require favourable conditions to be successful, but the results which have been obtained with this variety, even in difficult seasons, have been remarkable.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1/9; $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., 3/-; 1oz., 6/-.

Yates' Phenomenal Twelveweeks—A new selection made on Yates' Trial Grounds. It is a high quality strain maturing in a good season in three months. Plants are of semi-open type like our Early Phenomenal. The flowers are solid and deep with fine grain and good white colour. It has been carefully tested for

CAULIFLOWER (continued)—

flavour, and we consider it first-class. Do not sow it earlier than you would other Cauliflowers. This is an outstanding introduction strongly recommended.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 3/3; $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., 5/-; 1oz., 10/-

Veitch's Autumn Giant—Main Crop, heading in about six months from sowing. We prefer the Phenomenal Main-crop variety.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/-

Early Green Glazed (or Early Green-leaf)—A variety with glossy green foliage which resists the aphid and seems also to give it a certain adaptability to the more arid atmospheric conditions of our inland districts. Provided there is an adequate supply of water at the roots this variety will often give good results when ordinary sorts fail. It is not recommended for moist climates.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1/9; $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., 3/-; 1oz., 6/-.

Early Mammoth—A small early European variety which requires careful growing. It must be forced along without any check, and the foliage should be loosely tied over the heads as soon as they commence to form.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1/9; $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., 3/-; 1oz., 6/-

Yates' Metropole—The latest of our Cauliflowers, very vigorous and hardy. The heads of Yates' Metropole are large, beautifully white, solid and tender, and perfectly protected by the closely folding inner leaves. The heads often attain a weight of 20lb. or more, and when well grown, should average 18lb. without foliage. Usually requires about eight months to mature, therefore does best in the cooler districts.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1/9; $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., 3/-; 1oz., 6/-

Yates' Green Sprout Broccoli—For full particulars, illustrations, and price of this very fine vegetable, see page 57.

CELERY

Bear in mind that from three to four months are required, according to the time of the year, from the time of sowing in boxes or hot-beds, until the plants are



1—Solid White. 2—White Plume. 3—Golden Self Blanching.

CELERY (continued)—

ready to transplant. Therefore, in most districts where Celery does best in the autumn, sow the seed in well prepared, shaded seed-beds about November. The plants should be ready to transplant about January. Allow the seedlings to grow three or four inches high before transplanting. Plant out in trenches, leaving six to eight inches between the plants, giving a good application of stable manure, as the growing ground must be very rich. Blanching is done by gradually filling in the trenches as the plants grow. Or plant in level ground, blanching by means of boards placed along each side of the rows when the plants are large enough.

White Plume—Splendid, tender, self-blanching. Dwarf compared with late winter varieties, and requires much less earthing up. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6

Solid White—Excellent late variety. One of the best of the English large white-stemmed varieties. Produces broad sticks of sweet flavour.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6

Golden Self-Blanching (Re-selected and Improved Strain)—Rather later than White Plume, but larger and of splendid quality; produces thick solid stalks of a rich golden colour. Plants are compact, full-hearted and of excellent quality. The strain we are offering now is vigorous, taller growing, and very regular in type, and develops rapidly. It is the easiest grown, requiring no more than a little earthing up, and is the best flavoured sort, making it the ideal sort for the home garden.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-.

South Australian White—Widely grown in S.A. for interstate metropolitan markets. Vigorous, rather coarse, although some growers report it slightly more resistant to disease than other sorts, and carries well.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-

Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted Celery—This is grown for the roots, which are in favour for boiling or for flavouring soups, etc.; also for salads. Does not need earthing up, and roots can be used when about 2 inches in diameter.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1/3; 1oz., 2/6

Soup Celery (Non-Germinating)—The seed is used for flavouring or for making celery "tea."

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1/3; 1lb., 4/3

(Special quotations for quantities)



Yates' Phenomenal Maincrop is the best late Cauliflower.



White Spine Cucumber.

CHICORY

This is grown mainly for its root, which when dried and prepared, is used as a substitute for or an addition to coffee. The young leaves produced by forcing the grown roots make an excellent salad, which is delicious when served with dressing. Sow seed in the spring and treat in a similar manner to parsnip. Large rooted. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

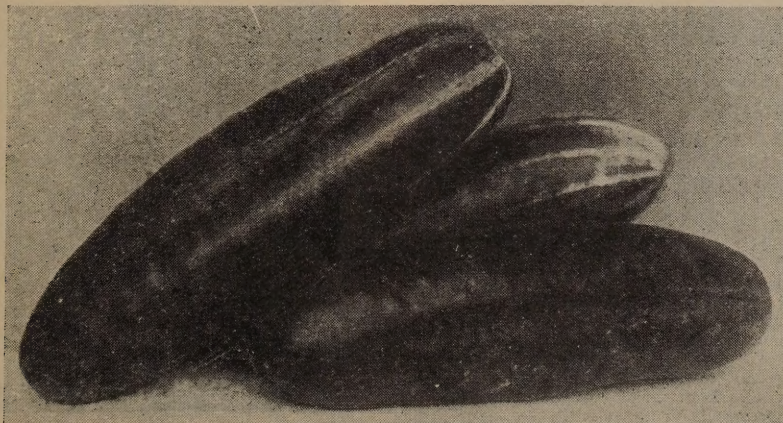
CHOKO

1/- each, post free

A tender, marrow-like vine, only suitable for warm climates. Produces an edible fruit, similar taste to a vegetable marrow, in very large numbers. Cannot be supplied after September. Plant in spring. These are vigorous-growing plants, and do best when allowed to ramble over a trellis or fence.

CRESS

CURLED—The well-known salad usually served with mustard greens listed on page 65. Should be sown very thick and cut for salad when 2 or 3 inches high. Imparts a delicious flavour to sandwiches. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/-



Early Fortune—a Great Favourite.

CUCUMBER

These are a speciality with us, and all the leading varieties are grown to our special order. The following descriptions are for guidance only, results depend largely on the soil and season. See "Notice in Reference to Varieties," page 53. Plant when the soil is warm and danger from frost is over, in groups four feet apart each way. The soil should be most liberally manured, and a dressing of liquid manure during the growing season will materially increase the crop. The plants should be thinned to four in each group and be kept well watered. For early use, they require to be raised in a frame and planted out when the weather is warm. In this case they must be protected till well hardened off. If the plants are inclined to grow too luxuriantly, pinch off the ends of the shoots. To obtain pickling Cucumbers, plant Heinz Pickling, and use fruits when very young.

Yates' Crystal Apple—A remarkably fine strain of white-skinned apple-shaped type, showing no trace of yellow. It keeps its crisp eating qualities well, and produces a heavy crop on a compact and vigorous vine. The fruit is remarkably regular in size, allowing more efficient grading. For best quality, pick and use before maturity. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/-

Apple Shaped—Round variety, very prolific and sweet flavoured. The apple types are considered more digestible than the ordinary sorts. This variety is undoubtedly one of the finest sorts for the home garden. For best flavour pick just as yellow markings appear on skin. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

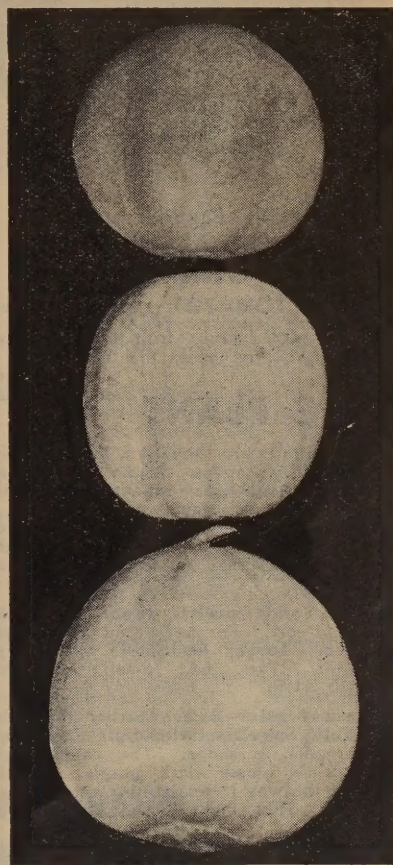
Yates' Mammoth Apple—A new strain of the popular apple-shaped variety and of similar shape, but in size it grows almost twice as large. Skin nearly white, turning yellow as fruit ages, although it does not lose its fresh appearance until it is past maturity. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-

Early Fortune—A particularly fine Cucumber of the White Spine type, differing from our Improved White Spine in that it is slightly longer, rather more tapering, and the colour is a rich dark green which lasts well. Early, very productive. Flesh white, firm and crisp, with very few seeds. In our opinion this is the finest long variety grown. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

CUCUMBER (continued)—

Improved White Spine—The fruit is of medium length, thick and solid, with rather blocky ends—thus it packs and carries well. Light to medium green in colour; very prolific. We like Early Fortune in preference to this, as it has a much better colour. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Long Green—A well-known and well-favoured sort for general use. It is very prolific, medium late, and very hardy. The fruit grows about 12 to 14 inches long, is slightly marked and tapering. Colour: Dark green; flesh white and firm. Recommended as a large green cucumber. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-



Apple Cucumbers.

Top—Apple-shaped. Middle—Crystal Apple. Bottom—Mammoth Apple.

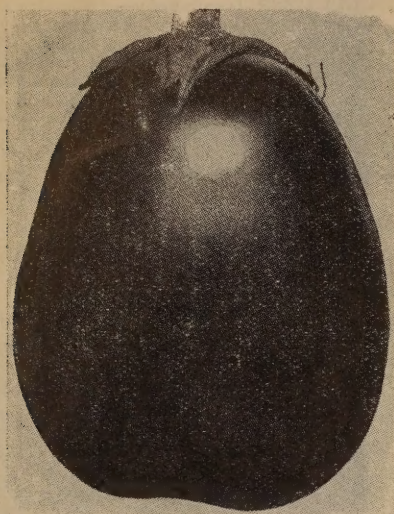
CUCUMBER (continued)—

Short Green—An early dark green Cucumber, with short fruit, very vigorous and productive. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Heinz Pickling—A favourite sort for this purpose. The fruit should be pulled when 1½ to 2 inches long according to requirements. Splendid as "gherkins." Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

African Cucumber (Horned)—Very prolific. When fully ripe, the skin turns brilliant orange and the inside is juicy like a passion fruit; with sugar it has a most delicious flavour. Thrives in hot climates. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/6

West India Gherkin—Oval shaped, prickly, for pickling only. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/6



Egg Plant.

CYPHOMANDRA

(TREE TOMATO)

Sub-tropical shrub; fruit is edible and somewhat resembles the Tomato.

Pkt., 6d.

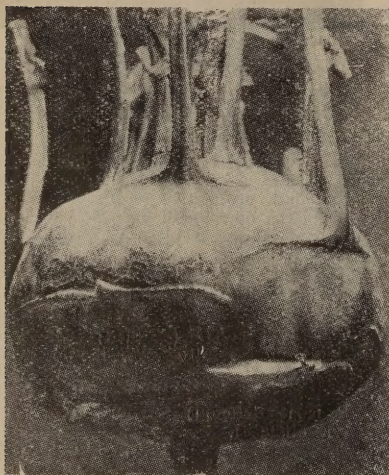
EGG PLANT

Sow in a warm situation in late spring where they have to remain, as they are rather difficult to transplant satisfactorily; the plants may stand eighteen inches to two feet apart. The fruit is cut in slices and then fried in butter with suitable seasoning, or they are delicious made into fritters.

New York Spineless (Purple)—A standard sort. For home and market garden. Large, handsome, dark purple fruit. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½ oz., 1/6; 1 oz., 3/4.

Black Beauty—Rather earlier than New York Spineless, with fruit thicker and broader in shape. The colour is an intense glossy dark purple. Notable for the way it retains this colour.

Pkt., 6d.; ½ oz., 1/6; 1 oz., 3/4



Kohl Rabi.

ENDIVE

Treat the same as Lettuce. It is used like Lettuce for salads. When nearly full grown, tie up or cover with a slate to blanch the leaves. Endive is grown quite successfully in the tropical Pacific Islands and we recommend customers in the tropics to give it a place in their gardens.

Green Curled—Dense heads, with divided or curly leaves of bright green colour, blanching readily to creamy white.

Pkt., 6d.; 1 oz., 1/-

Full Heart Batavian—A distinctly improved form of the older broad-leaved Batavian. Medium sized plants, with deep, full, compact, well-blanching heart of infolded broad leaves. Thick and buttery in texture and of splendid quality.

Pkt., 6d.; 1 oz., 1/-

GARLIC

See page 67.

GRANADILLA

A large variety of Passion Vine, suitable for semi-tropical climates. The fruit, when ripe, resembles the Passion Fruit in flavour, but is even more luscious. Suitable for outdoor cultivation in semi-tropical climates only.

Pkt., 1/-



Marjoram—Thyme—Sage.

HERBS

(FOR FLAVOURING)

Sow in the spring or in autumn where winters are mild, in sheltered seed beds or boxes. When about 2 inches high transplant out leaving 3-4 inches between the plants. They can be used green or picked when in full bloom, dried and stored away for future use in airtight containers.

Thyme, Sage, Marjoram.

Each: Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; roots, 6d. bundle.

Mint (roots only), 6d. bundle.

HORSE RADISH

A dock-like plant grown for the root which, when grated or scraped, is used as a condiment. We offer roots only (no seed). The small roots supplied should be planted about eighteen inches apart. To plant use a "dibble" or stout pointed stake and drive a hole deep enough to set the top of the rootlet about two inches below the surface. If possible choose a cool, deep, moist soil. Leave plants undisturbed for six months or longer, then, as required, lift, wash and trim.

Roots (only)

Per bundle, 2/-

KOHL RABI

(Turnip-Rooted Cabbage)

Sow in the late summer and autumn in a seed bed. When large enough, usually in six weeks or so, they may be transplanted into a well-manured bed, setting the plants eight to ten inches apart. They are usually ready three or four months later, and are best used when half grown. Kohl Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the Cabbage and Turnip, and combines the flavour of both.

Early Purple—The most popular variety.

The uncooked roots are a purplish colour, and when cooked have an excellent sweet flavour.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1 oz., 1/3

Early Green—Not quite so mild in flavour as the purple sort, but growing in popularity.

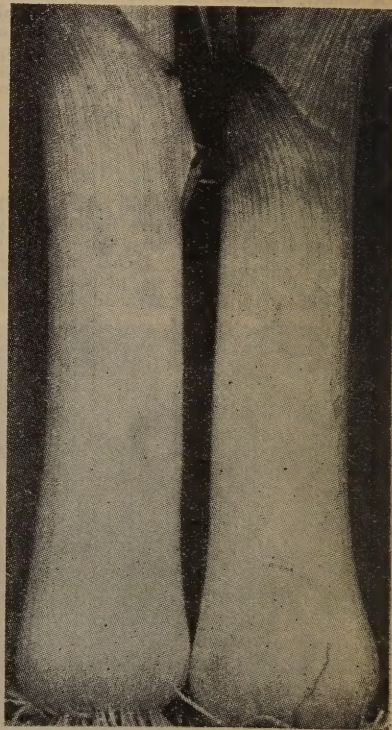
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1 oz., 1/3

LEEK

Sow early in spring and summer, and afterwards transplant in rows twelve or fifteen inches apart into deep soil which cannot be too highly manured. It is a good plan to plant them in a trench like Celery; they can then be more easily watered and blanched. Keep watered during dry weather, if with liquid manure so much the better. When the plants have attained a good size, draw the soil about them to blanch the stems; this also causes mildness of flavour. The blanched lower part of the leaves constitutes the vegetable, the green or upper part usually being discarded.

Musselburgh—The best variety for general use.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1 oz., 1/6



Leek.



Yates' Imperial F.



All-Year-Round.



Yates' Iceberg.

LETTUCE

Lettuce may be sown at any season of the year. For best results they like a rather light well-drained soil, but it must be very rich; good dressings of manure are advisable. While they can be transplanted they are better sown direct in the permanent rows and then thinned out; plants thinned out can be used for filling in where required. The main point in growing Lettuce is to remember that the beds should never be allowed to dry out but at the same time they must not be kept too wet. When in about the fourth leaf the plants should be thinned out to about 1 ft. apart for the large varieties and 6-8 inches for the smaller. Lettuce respond well to well-rotted manure. There are two main types of Lettuce: The Crisp Curled Cabbage type, which has a distinct brittle or glassy texture in the leaves; and the Butterhead Cabbage type, which has a rather thicker plain foliage, and the leaves are slightly "buttery". The Upright Cos type is now little grown. The Crisp Curled type is by far the most favoured, but the "Butterheads" are still popular with many gardeners.

New York (Neapolitan) (Crisp Curled)—Also known as "Drumhead" and "Webb's Wonderful." A splendid main-crop variety giving firm, beautifully crisp heads of large size, and of nice dark green colour; foliage crinkled. This variety is the standard everywhere for planting at all times except at the hottest part of the year; in very hot conditions it sometimes does not heart quite so satisfactorily as other varieties, such as "Iceberg."
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Yates' Imperial F—A superior strain of New York Imperial F. and specially favoured by market growers, but is also a splendid big hearted lettuce for home growers, producing a larger heart than any other lettuce we have grown. In our Trials this has proved an outstanding strain for general good quality, hardiness and disease resistance, and under test has withstood brown blight and tip-burn better than other sorts. This is one of our biggest sellers and is highly recommended.
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Imperial D—A dark coloured strain of the Imperial type. Good for winter use.
Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6

Mignonette (Crisp Curled)—This variety is probably the best for home garden use, doing particularly well in tropical and hot dry climates. Plant is small and compact, with frilled leaves

LETTUCE (continued)—

of dark green, shaded brown, heads firm and globular, hearts almost white, and of excellent quality. Stands well, and forms hearts even under very adverse conditions. This and Green Mignonette are the most tender flavoured lettuces in our list.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6

Green Mignonette—This has all the good features of the well-known brown tinged strain, and is the same type of small compact plant, but, in addition, is an attractive light green colour throughout with no brown markings. Very crisp and tender. A splendid sort for the home gardener, and especially good for the warmer climates. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/-

Yates' Iceberg (Champion Cabbage) (Crisp Curled)—One of the largest varieties; stands well without bolting to seed, forms large, compact, crisp heads, well blanched and tender; leaves very crinkled, with a light pink edging. An excellent all-round variety, extremely hardy, hearting in under very adverse conditions. Particularly good for planting in hot weather, when it is so difficult to get any lettuce to heart.
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

American Summer (Hanson) (Crisp Curled)—A fine, hardy variety, standing hot conditions very well. Forms large, firm hearts, thick leaves, slightly crinkled, blanched and a light green colour; a favourite for the warmer months.
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

LETTUCE (continued)—

Yaramundi Summer—A cross between New York and Iceberg introduced by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture. Foliage has a light green colour like Iceberg, but without the brown tinge. Should prove a useful summer type.
Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/-

Long Standing (Butterhead)—Rather larger than All-Year-Round, but not so quick maturing. Colour, medium green.
Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6

All-Year-Round (Butterhead)—An excellent sort of the Butterhead type, light green, hearts well folded and beautifully blanched; a splendid sure hearting variety.
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Tom Thumb (Butterhead)—A miniature variety of the Butterhead type, and recommended only for the tropics, where other varieties fail to head. Quick-growing and an attractive green colour.
Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6

FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES

In the cool season almost any of the varieties should do well, but in the hotter months, sorts most likely to be successful are Tom Thumb, Mignonette, All-Year-Round.

MARROW

See page 69.



Portion of extensive Lettuce Trials at our Trial Grounds



Sugar Stick.

WATER MELON

Time of Sowing and General Cultivation is the same as for Rock Melon and Cucumber.

Early Yates—The earliest Water Melon yet offered in Australia. It is now firmly established among both market and home growers. It matures about three weeks before any other melon, and while of medium size (about 14 to 20 lbs.), it produces an extraordinarily large crop per acre of round, light mottled green fruit, with intense red flesh and practically no rind. Excellent eating. Its extreme earliness makes it valuable, both for early sowing for very early crops, and for late sowing, when a quick maturing sort is necessary.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6

Yates' Market Wonder—An improved form of the ever-popular Kleckley Sweets. The rind is dark green in colour, with rich, red flesh, cylindrical in shape, and of large size with splendid eating qualities. One of the best main-crop melons, and in our trials usually produces the largest melons.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6

Sugar Stick—A large oblong main-crop melon; greyish skin, with red luscious sugary flesh. A very desirable melon.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6

WATER MELON (continued)—

Tom Watson—A fine large dark green melon, with bright pink sweet flesh. Excellent carrying variety, and one of the best for market.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6

Kleckley Sweets—Dark green, long melon. Crimson flesh, medium to large size. Sweet, distinctive flavour. A very popular sort.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6

Cole's Early—An early medium-sized nearly round Melon; bright red sweet flesh, very thin dark green rind, striped lighter shades. Rather brittle.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6

Cuban Queen—One of the largest melons grown. It is oblong in form and a general favourite; flesh red and thin, but tough rind.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6

Cannon Ball—A round medium-sized variety for the home garden. Crisp, juicy pink flesh of a delightful sugary flavour; thin creamy coloured rind, rather brittle; keeps well.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6

Irish Gray—A very large long melon of light green colour and fine eating quality, and a very popular market sort. It is an excellent shipper.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6

Golden Honey (Champagne)—The best of the yellow fleshed melons and a most excellent eating variety. Oblong shaped. Dark green, striped darker.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6

Halbert Honey—A fine medium early melon for the home garden. Long and cylindrical in shape, deep green rind with fine veins, rich red flesh.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6

Mixed Water Melons—To suit customers who grow for domestic use only, we offer a mixture of selected varieties.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6

Ice Cream (White Seeded)—A general favourite, scarlet flesh, thin rind, oblong and luscious. Very productive.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6

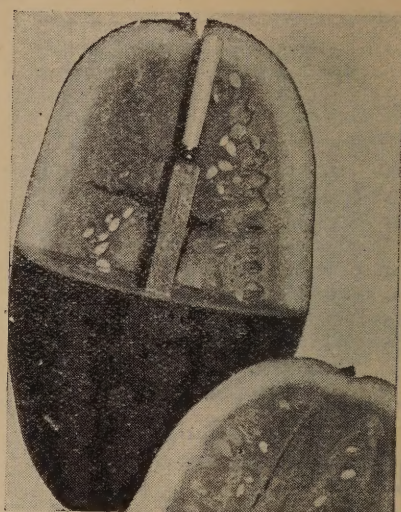
Florida Favourite—Main crop, good carrying long shaped variety, rind light green with mottled stripes of darker green; crimson flesh with a delicious flavour.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6

PRESERVING MELON

Citron (Red Seeded)—Fruit round, dark green striped and marbled. Usually considered the best variety for jam making, having nice firm flesh.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6



Florida Favourite.

PRESERVING MELON (continued)—

Pie (Green Seeded)—Fruit almost identical with preceding variety except for seeds.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6

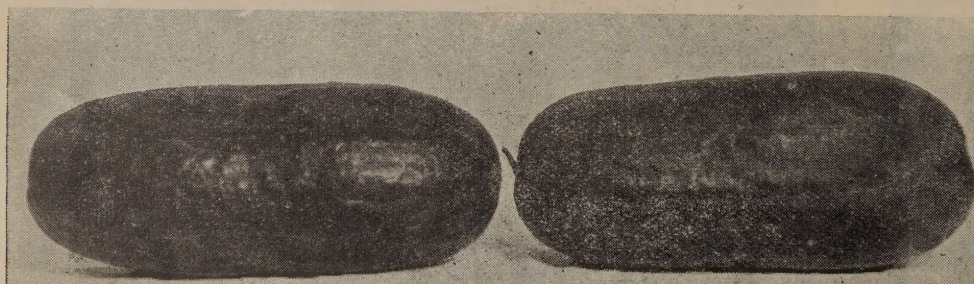
Snow or Frosted—A very solid fruited variety; excellent for preserves, the skin is dark green with a white "bloom" or "frosted" appearance and the central seed cavity is small.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/6

MUSHROOM SPAWN

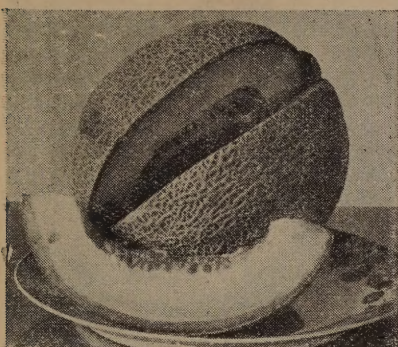
Autumn and winter are the most suitable seasons for the cultivation of Mushrooms in the open, but they can be grown at almost any time in cool dark cellars, etc., where the temperature can be kept down and within close limits. Yates' Garden Guide contains directions as to preparation of beds and the cultivation, and we also have available and shall be glad to send to those interested a special leaflet on the culture of Mushrooms.

We carry regular stocks of Australian-made Mushroom Spawn in brick form at 1/6 per brick, postage extra (approx. weight 1-1½ lbs.), each brick being sufficient for about six square feet.



Yates' Market Wonder.

The eating quality of this variety is second to none. It is a great favourite with home gardeners.



For exceptional flavour try Hales Best.

ROCK MELON

(Also called Musk Melon)

To grow this delicious fruit follow the instructions given for Cucumbers. They do best in a light, rich, well-manured soil and require plentiful watering when the plants are young, which, however, must be discontinued when the fruit is set. They require a warm climate, or in cool districts may be grown in frames.

Rocky Ford (Netted Gem)—Often called Cantaloupe, this variety is one of the hardiest and best. While the fruits are only of medium size, it is extremely prolific, early, and a very good carrier. Fruits are slightly oblong, beautifully netted, with green flesh and a most delicious melting flavour. This variety is one of the most largely grown.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Hales Best — This variety, which is extremely popular with American growers, has undoubtedly now proved its merits for Australian conditions. It is a very early, medium-sized Melon, with thick salmon flesh of delicious flavour, oval in shape, heavily netted, and a most attractive salmon-tinged skin when ripe. Our Trial Ground department consider this the finest melon grown.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Hackensack Early—The earliest of the large Melons. Fruit round, deeply ribbed with green flesh of fair flavour. This variety is popular mainly for its size and earliness.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Yates' Surprise — A very attractive Melon of medium size and having many excellent characteristics. Fruits are large, nearly round, lightly ribbed, well netted, and with a light green skin, which yellows slightly as it matures. We consider Yates' Surprise preferable to Hackensack for its rich salmon-pink flesh and its unusually delicious flavour. A good keeper, and excellent for shipping.

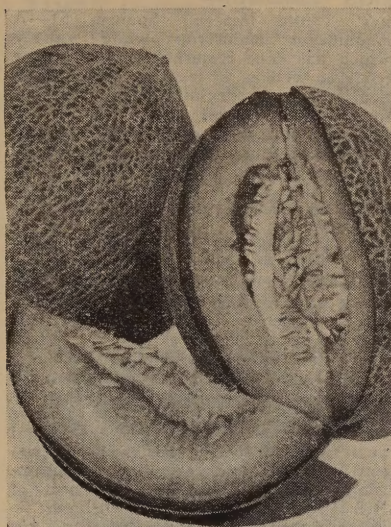
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Greeley Wonder—A medium-large salmon flesh Melon of splendid eating qualities.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Paul Rose—Very early, a good cropper fruit very small and must be used immediately. Salmon flesh with exceptional flavour. Good for the home garden.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-



Rocky Ford.

ROCK MELON (continued)—

Irondequoit — Medium to large size fruits, well-ribbed, heavily netted, and grey-green in colour. Thick flesh of deep salmon. Outstanding in flavour.

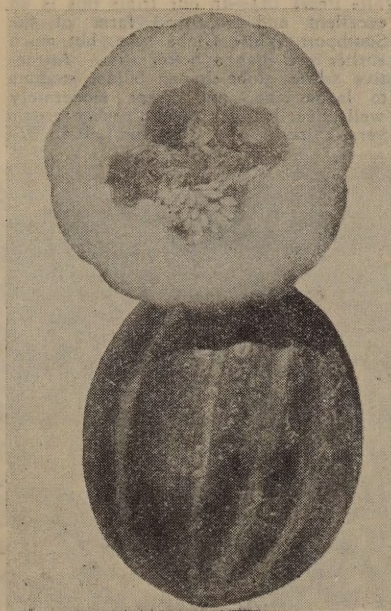
Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

Improved Yellow Cantaloupe—A very large, long Melon, with a yellow skin when ripe, deeply ribbed. The flesh is salmon coloured, rather thin and dry.

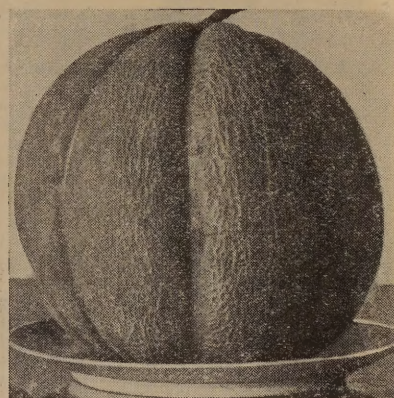
Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

Californian Cream—A local pink-fleshed variety with light green blotches on skin. Rather late in maturing, but is a good carrier and becoming popular with market growers in many districts of N.S.W.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/-



Paul Rose.



Yates' Surprise.

ROCK MELON (continued)—

Mixed Rock Melons—A good selection of the best early and late varieties for the home garden.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

WINTER KEEPING ROCK MELON

Sow in spring as with other melons.

Honey Dew—A late-maturing, long-keeping type which is round in shape and has smooth cream skin and emerald green flesh, very crisp and juicy. Average size is 10in. by 9in.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

Golden Beauty Casaba — Almost round, with yellow wrinkled skin and white sweet flesh. Can be stored in a cool place, into early winter.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

MUSTARD GREENS

These useful and very tasty salad plants may be sown at almost any time. Use foliage when young for garnishing, salads, sandwiches, etc. Make frequent sowings for a continuous supply.

Tassel Chard—Deeply fringed and cut foliage, mild flavour. Use when about six inches high. Will come away again after cutting. Excellent for the home garden.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6

Finest White—Use when two inches high while still in the seed leaf, either alone or mixed with cress.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.

Larger quantities, prices on application.

OKRA (or Gumbo)

The long seed pods form the edible portion, and they should be gathered while young and tender. The principal use of Okra is in soups and stews. The pods contain a gum-like substance which flavours the soup. Sometimes it is cooked alone or with Tomatoes. Sow in late spring, and plant out eighteen inches apart. Requires a warm climate to do well.

Long Green—The favourite sort.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/9



Early Golden Globe Onion.

ONION

Onions do best on a rich, adhesive, loamy soil, which should be trenched or worked at least eighteen inches deep. Light or sandy soils should be made as firm as possible by treading before the seed is sown. In the warmer districts of Australia early sowings may be made in February and March, and continued through to May; in cold climates sowings are generally made from May until August, the earlier varieties first and the late long-keeping varieties towards the end of that period. Sow in rows 12 inches apart. Afterwards thin the plants out, leaving 4-5 inches between each. The great thing in Onion growing is to keep them well weeded and clean. Onions for pickling should be sown very thickly and thinned to an inch or two apart; they will then ripen into small bulbs. White Lisbon and Early Barletta are the best for this purpose. Where they are required for salad, they can be sown at any season. Onion is not a strong growing seed and is apt to fail, especially if weather be cold and wet. The early varieties are the best to grow in hot climates, where the later sorts will not bulb; they are also excellent for early crop in any climate, but as a class they are not good keepers. The later varieties grow to best advantage in cool or temperate climates and, when properly grown, keep well for a considerable period.

Spring Onions—A term denoting young immature onion plants (not onion bulbs) raised from thickly sown seed of almost any early white variety. In our opinion White Lisbon is the best for this purpose, which is also known as "bunching." They may be used like shallots, and are preferred by some.

WHITE VARIETIES

The numbers denote approximately the relative order of earliness in this section.

Early Barletta (Silverskin) (1)—One of the earliest onions grown. A pure white silvery skin. Splendid for pickling or general use, while if thinned out to four inches apart and planted early, will grow to a nice size. Delicate and mild flavour. Much favoured in warm districts.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Silver King (3)—A good flat white skinned onion, of excellent mild flavour.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

ONION (continued)—

Yates' White Imperial Spanish (5)—A magnificent main-crop white variety which has done remarkably well in our trials as well as in tests by many practical growers specially made for us. In shape it is not unlike the Brown Spanish, and it is of beautiful quality and a heavy cropper. It is an excellent keeper, and has the fine tough outside skin so prized by market buyers. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1/2oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-.

Southport White Globe (6)—A medium-sized onion globular in shape, pure white in colour, and the flesh is waxy white and of fine grain. It is a late season variety. Growers wanting this type to come earlier should try White Pearl and White Imperial Spanish.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/9

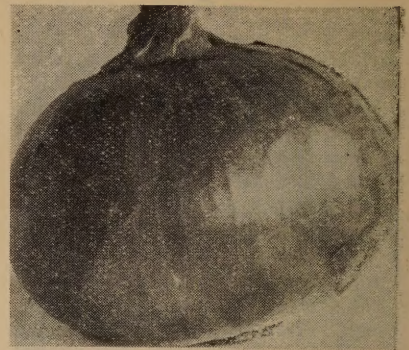
Hunter River Early White (2)—A snow white form of Hunter River Early Brown. Coming in just as early, and possessing much the same characteristics. Not a good keeper, but a promising sort. A good sort for most of N.S.W. and Southern Queensland. Pkt., 6d.; 1/2oz., 1/3; 1/2oz., 2/-; 1oz., 4/-



Yates' White Imperial Spanish.

ONION (continued)—

White Pearl (4)—In our trials this is an excellent and improved form of the Southport White Globe type, but much earlier and has a better skin. Attractive white globe-shaped bulbs, medium to large size, and keeps moderately well. Excellent for pickling when grown very close. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 3/-



Odourless Onion is so mild you can eat it like an apple.

ONION (continued)—

White Lisbon (for bunching or Spring Onions)—Grown to be pulled young when the bulb first commences to form. Can be used like shallot. Pkt., 6d.

BROWN VARIETIES

The numbers denote approximately the relative order of earliness in this section. **Brown Spanish, Yates' Select "Derwent Long-Keeping" (7)**—The best keeper of all the onions, with a tough brown leathery skin; will keep many months and stand transhipment anywhere. Our "Derwent Long-Keeping" Brown Spanish is by far the best main-crop onion grown. It is in great favour, and not only in Australia, but with market growers in other parts of the world, and has done as much to enhance our reputation as perhaps any other seed.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

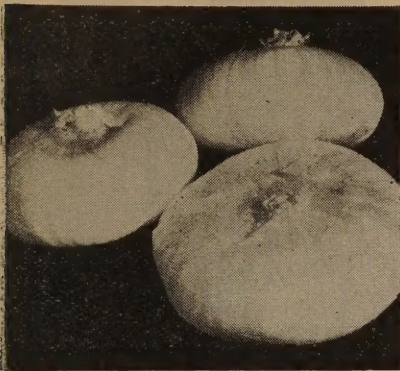
Odourless (4)—A home garden variety which is distinctive for its mildness of flavour and freedom from "taint." The variety is medium in season and produces large bulbs of very excellent flavour. A variety which can be eaten raw without hesitation is sure of a welcome in every home. It is not a good keeper.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1/2oz., 1/3; 1/2oz., 2/-; 1oz., 4/-

Early Golden Globe (3)—An early large, globe-shaped onion, with beautiful golden skin. It is a splendid sort, but not usually so early as the Hunter River Brown. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/9



Onions for Seed on our Farm (Tas.).



Early Barletta (Silverskin).

ONION (continued)—

Yates' Hunter River Early Brown (1)—An extremely early, fair size onion, very largely grown, chiefly for the early markets, and of great value for this purpose. Also, owing to its earliness, it is one of the few brown varieties which can be grown with success in our warmer districts. Sown in February to April in early districts, it will usually mature sufficiently to market in November and December. It is quite distinct from the Brown Spanish Onion, and bears no similarity to that variety. It is not a good keeper, and the skin is thin and rather tender; nevertheless there is no onion in so great a demand for early crop. We have a good reputation for our strain of this variety. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½ oz., 1/6; 1 oz., 3/4.

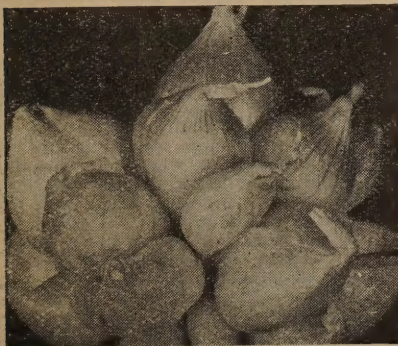
Ailsa Craig (5)—A very large, light brown skinned onion, largely grown in England for exhibiting. The bulbs are large, rather oblong or globe-shaped, and fairly hard. A favourite with many home gardeners in cool climates. Pkt., 6d.; 1 oz., 2/4.

Brown Globe (6)—As now grown this is almost identical with Brown Spanish, and when ordered the latter will be supplied.

SUNDRY VARIETIES OF THE ONION FAMILY

Available in root form only (not seed). The following are usually available during the autumn months, but both supplies and prices are irregular, therefore the following rates are approximate only. For definite quotations and prices for all quantities, see Yates' Current Price List.

All Carriage Charges are Extra.



Small French Shallot.

SUNDRY VARIETIES OF THE ONION FAMILY (continued)—

Small French Shallot—Useful for flavouring and seasoning, mild flavour. Plant the bulbs about four inches apart in rows. They increase by multiplying. Small lots, 10d. lb.

Garlic—Each bulb or clove planted produces a group of cloves which are usable for seasoning and flavouring. Strong flavour. Small lots, 1/- lb.

Potato Onion—Plant the bulbs singly about six inches apart in rows. Each then produces several bulbs which are mild and of good flavour. Small lots, 1/- lb.



Parsley—Extra Curled.

SUNDRY VARIETIES OF THE ONION FAMILY (continued)—

Tree Onions—These are small bulblets produced on the top of the stems. When planted in autumn each bulblet grows into a large onion of agreeable flavour. We can usually supply the Tops as described above. Small lots, 1/3 lb.

Chives—Perennial plants growing in dense tufts, the small green tops are used for salads or soups and are mild flavoured. 6d. clump.

PARSLEY

This may be sown either in the spring or autumn in finely worked soil. Sow thickly, and afterwards thin to a few inches apart. As this seed takes a long time to germinate the ground should not be disturbed, even though plants do not appear for some time.

Extra Curled—Excellent for general use. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1 oz., 1/-

PARSNIP

A deep and strong loam is the best for growing parsnips, but they will succeed in almost any soil provided there is sufficient depth; that which has been manured for a previous crop produces the cleanest and best roots. The seed can be sown at any time in the autumn, and in the milder parts of the States, also in the spring and summer. Parsnip is one of the weaker germinating seeds, and soon loses its vitality. It is as well to sow fairly thickly, and if the soil is at all likely to cake it is a good plan to

PARSNIP (continued)—

cover the seed with a sprinkling of well rotted stable manure, rubbed through a coarse sieve and mixed with light sandy soil. Plant in drills a foot apart, and afterwards thin to six or eight inches between the plants. As germination sometimes takes place over a long period, do not disturb seed bed too hastily. The roots are better left in the ground until wanted for use.

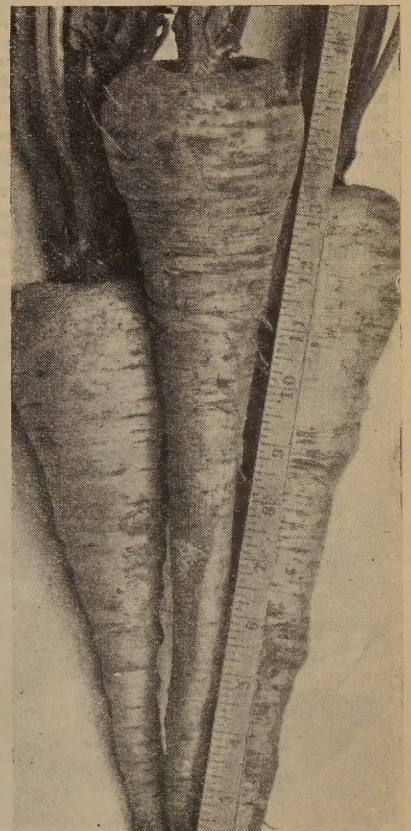
Hollow Crown (Student)—Especially selected for long, even tapering roots with thick fleshy "shoulder." Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½ lb., 1/-

PEANUTS

As well as being in great demand for human consumption, the Peanut is being increasingly used as a stock fodder, especially for pigs. They will succeed best in a warm climate in light open soil. Sow in rows three feet apart and 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. The peanut plant may be grazed, the tops made into hay, or the plant used as a soil renovator. For field crop sow 30 to 40 lbs. of nuts or say 10 lbs. of shelled seed per acre. September and October are best months to sow. When ripe, lift the plants and harvest the nuts, which are produced below the ground.

We usually have in stock supplies of tested growth of the varieties commonly grown. Customers are asked to state their preference when ordering.

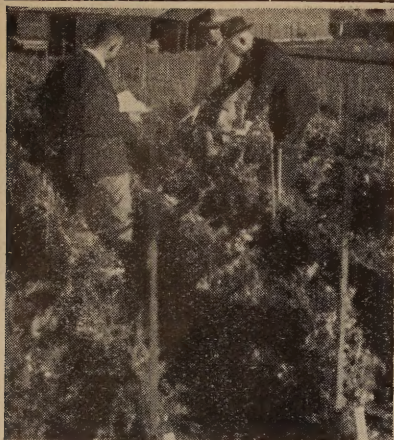
Nuts (in the Shells)—For prices see Yates' Current Price List.



Parsnip—Hollow Crown.

In warm climates like ours, Lettuce is an almost essential green food. Grow plenty of them by making successive sowings.

VEGETABLE



Peas growing on stakes at our Trial Grounds. Staked Peas give a much heavier crop.

PEAS

GARDEN CULTIVATION—For a continuous supply of this favourite vegetable, sow every two or three weeks during winter, spring and early summer months; and in the warmer districts of Australia, where winter frosts are not experienced, they may also be grown in the autumn. Sow them in rows as nearly in the direction of north and south as possible, so that both sides may get the sun, and the rows should be as far apart as the height that the Peas grow, the taller sorts requiring more space. The tall sorts should be earthed up and staked when three inches high. The dwarf varieties, though sometimes grown without supports, will give a much heavier crop, and are easier looked after if given low supports (three to four feet high) of wire netting, or brush work to climb. The great thing in growing luscious Peas is to pick them just as they ripen, and to have a succession of crops it is best to plant a number of varieties.

Peas for Market—Those

interested in growing larger areas of Peas will be gladly sent, on request, Yates' Monthly Price List showing current values, and Yates' Seasonal Notes and Trial Ground Observations giving fuller particulars of the more important varieties.

PEAS (continued)—

Carriage Charges

—All peas are sold postage or freight extra, but no charge for bags or packing. Customers are asked to allow for the carriage and extra weight of packing when remitting. For carriage rates see page 79.

Greenfeast—This is proving to be one of the most popular market varieties ever grown in New South Wales. It is a second early dwarf variety, with fine deep green haulm and bears an extremely heavy crop of long, curved, rather round, well-filled pods, which bring top market prices. In our Trials we find it to be one of the best varieties for withstanding hot weather and dry spells. If kept well picked it will continue to bear, giving a continuing crop over many weeks. It is in every way a splendid pea; 18 inches. Our general stock is specially grown in New Zealand under our own supervision from re-selected stock seed. Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.); 1/- lb.

Yates' Earlicrop (Gem)—In our Trials this is the earliest pea we have, being ready for picking appreciably earlier than Witham Wonder and English Wonder. The pods are dark green, straight, pointed and well filled. It is a very heavy cropper, carrying the pods in pairs. Plant is of good habit, dwarf, bushy and sturdy; 18 inches.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.); 1/- lb.

Yorkshire Hero—The well-known and popular variety. One of the hardiest for general use in warm districts or for summer planting; the pods are small, but the vines crop well, and the peas are of an excellent flavour. Although this is such an old-established variety, it is still in favour with a large number of customers. It is noted for its ability to crop under hard conditions, and it is one of the sweetest peas when cooked; 2 to 3 feet.

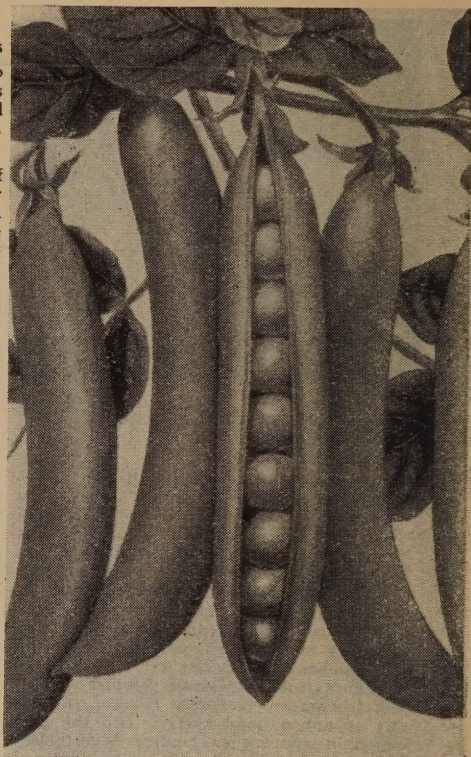
Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.); 1/- lb.

Witham Wonder—An early dwarf, heavy cropping pea, with large curved and pointed, well-filled pods. Recommended as a fine early market pea; 15 inches.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.); 1/- lb.

English Wonder—Dwarf, early, long straight well-filled pods; 18 inches. A good cropper and a most excellent sort.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.); 1/- lb.



Greenfeast.

PEAS (continued)—

Richard Seddon—A dwarf, early prolific pea, bearing well-filled long straight pods, containing seven to nine large peas of good flavour; strong, sturdy grower; 18 inches. An all-round variety.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.); 1/- lb.

Stratagem (Re-selected) (English Defiance)—Excellent cropper, pods long, flat and large, containing seven to eight peas of splendid flavour. Very suitable for most cool districts or the winter crop, either for market or home garden use; 3 feet.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.); 1/- lb.

Yates' Utility (or Little Marvel)—Another very early dwarf variety growing 18 inches high. Large, well-filled, dark green, blunt-ended pods, usually borne in pairs; most prolific. In our trials it shows to best advantage when grown in the cooler season of the year or in the cooler districts, especially in friable, well-drained soil.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.); 1/3 lb.

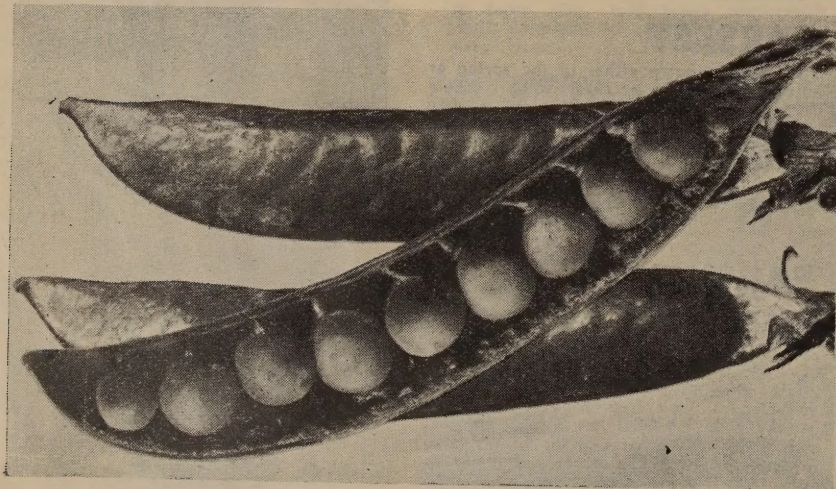
The Daisy—Splendid dwarf second early pea. The pods are as long as and similar to Stratagem; a heavy cropper; 18 inches.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.); 1/- lb.

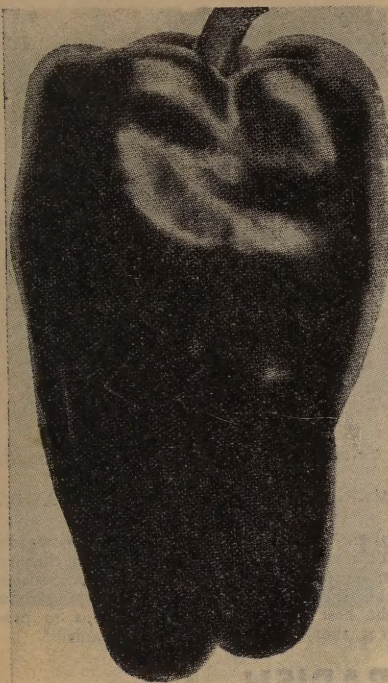
Telephone—A tall-growing pea, requiring stakes. It is one of the best of the standard tall English sorts, and we include it for those who prefer the very tall varieties, or who are growing for exhibition purposes. When well grown this variety produces magnificent pods with very large peas. Does best in a cool climate; 5 feet.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.); 1/3 lb.

Sugar or Edible Podded—Very tender and sweet flavoured pods, which, when partly filled can be used entire like French Beans. Tall variety: Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 2/- lb. Dwarf variety: Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); 2/- lb.



If you want Peas really early use Yates' Earlicrop.



Pepper—Ruby King.

PEPPER (or Capsicum)

Sow in seed bed in late spring and transplant when large enough. They should be planted in rows three feet apart, leaving 18 inches between the plants. They are most easily grown, requiring a sunny situation, ample water, and well-manured soil. The smaller "hot" varieties are used for garnishing in pickles and chutneys, and for flavouring soups. The larger mild or "sweet" varieties are used green as a salad vegetable, and for stuffing, baking, and other uses.

Chinese Giant—The largest sweet Pepper, 4½-5in. long.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼oz., 1/3; ½oz., 2/-; 1oz., 4/-

Anaheim—A hot variety, late, 6-8 inches long.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼oz., 1/3; ½oz., 2/-; 1oz., 4/-

Yellow Wax—Hot, very early, 6 or 7 inches long. 2 inches thick.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼oz., 1/3; ½oz., 2/-; 1oz., 4/-

Large Bell (or Bullnose)—A hot variety, 6-7in. long, 2in. thick.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼oz., 1/3; ½oz., 2/-; 1oz., 4/-

Ruby King—A sweet variety, 4½-5 inches long, 2½ inches through.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼oz., 1/3; ½oz., 2/-; 1oz., 4/-

Long Red Cayenne—A hot variety, 5in. long, ¾in. through.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼oz., 1/3; ½oz., 2/-; 1oz., 4/-

Red Chili—A hot variety, 2-2½in. long, about ¾in. thick.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼oz., 1/3; ½oz., 2/-; 1oz., 4/-

Californian Wonder—One of the best of the sweet varieties; good thick flesh.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼oz., 1/9; ½oz., 3/-; 1oz., 6/-

POTATO

Tubers Only

Should be planted for early use as soon as the frosts are over. A few may be planted rather earlier, as it is worth running some risk to get early potatoes. Open drills about 30 inches apart and six inches deep. If possible, put in this drill a layer

POTATO (continued)—

of well-rotted stable manure; a dressing of some potash manure is also very beneficial. Potatoes up to two or two-and-a-half inches should be planted whole; those larger may be cut, care being taken to leave two eyes at least on each set. Plant the tubers about 12 inches apart in the rows. As soon as through the ground, keep the soil cultivated, and when plants are about six inches high, they should be earthed up by throwing the soil towards the rows.

In season we have prime graded sample (hand-picked) of all the leading varieties. Write for prices. Descriptive List published in July.

POTATO, SWEET

See Page 72.

PUMPKIN, SQUASH AND MARROW

Sow in late spring, when the ground is warm, and treat the same as cucumber, except that the groups should be eight feet apart each way. They will thrive in any good garden soil. Winter Squashes such as the Hubbards, are practically the same as our Table Pumpkins, and are, in some cases, superior. The larger Pumpkins make the very best feed for cattle and pigs in dry districts. Two to four lbs. of seed (according to variety) are required for an acre.

PUMPKINS

Hard-Shell Table or Vegetable Pumpkins, good keeping and can be stored for winter use.

Yates' Queensland Blue Pumpkin—A Pumpkin of exceptionally fine quality and flavour; dark skin, deep golden flesh, medium size. Each year our trials enhance our good opinion of this variety. The flesh is dry and cooks beautifully. Without a doubt Queensland Blue is one of the most satisfactory varieties offered to-day. Improved stock selected both for evenness of type and dark colour.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-



Yates' Queensland Blue Pumpkin is a very heavy cropper.



Pumpkin—Yates' Triamble.

PUMPKIN, SQUASH AND MARROW (continued)—

Yates' Triamble Pumpkin—This has proved to be one of the most popular Table Pumpkins. It is of distinctive three-cornered shape, and very thick fleshed. It is a very dry eating variety, of excellent flavour; keeps well. Popular on southern markets.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-
Yates' Select Crown Pumpkin (Sydney Type)—An excellent strain, carefully re-selected from the old Crown, and superior to it in quality and productiveness. This re-selected variety is of good dark colour, even shape, with a small seed cavity, and has been selected for a low set crown, and deep coloured good quality flesh.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-
Turk's Cap Pumpkin (High Crown Type)—A very desirable sort for districts where the seasons are short, as it is the earliest Pumpkin grown. It is a good cropper and good flavoured, but not usually as dry as other types. It has rather a softer shell than the other main Pumpkins, and is not such a good keeper.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

PUMPKIN, SQUASH AND MARROW (continued)—

Gramma or Trombone Pumpkin—A fine variety for warm districts, but it will not mature in cool climates. Very sugary, and greatly favoured by many for pies and for table use. Some users tell us it makes excellent jam. Farmers use it extensively for feeding to pigs and cattle; very fattening.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

WINTER SQUASHES

Although termed Squashes, the following are Hard-Shell and can be either cooked immediately matured, or stored like Pumpkins for winter use. Excellent vegetables and rapidly growing in favour.

Green Hubbard Squash—The most popular of the winter Squash. Formerly listed as "Hubbard," it is now called Green Hubbard to distinguish it from the other Hubbard varieties. As a general purpose sort it is unexcelled. The fruits are pointed at both ends, slightly warted and deep green in colour. Orange-yellow flesh is dry, sweet and thick. Useful for early markets as it matures earlier than the Pumpkins.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Golden Hubbard Squash—The earliest and smallest of Hubbards, and perhaps the most prolific. The shell is moderately warted, hard and strong, and of a rich golden orange colour. An excellent keeper with dry, deep orange coloured flesh.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Warted Hubbard Squash—Slightly larger than the Green Hubbard, skin thickly warted and of an attractive dark bronzy-green colour. The fruits are usually about 14 or 15 lbs. in weight.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

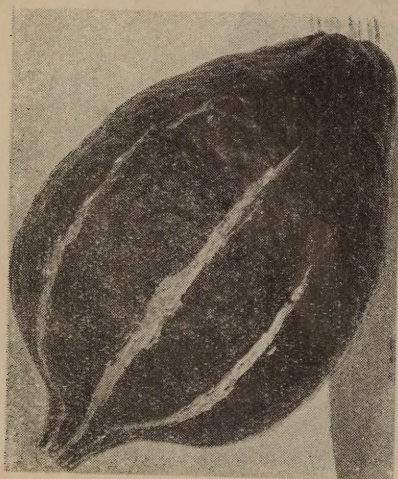
Mixed Hubbard Squash—A mixture of the Hubbard types.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Banana Squash—A good keeper for winter use, like the Hubbard varieties, and stores well. In appearance like a long Pumpkin, although it can also be used, when ripe, off the vine. Under test, fruit averaged about 22 inches in length, and about 14 inches in circumference.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

Table Queen Squash—Once tried will be regularly grown. Fruit is small, heavily ribbed and rather pear-shaped, about 5 inches long, with a hard, dark green rind. Bright orange flesh of wonderful flavour, particularly when baked. Very



Squash—Green Hubbard.

WINTER SQUASHES (continued)—

prolific. Is a more compact type of plant and can be grown closer together than the Hubbard types.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

MARROWS AND SUMMER SQUASHES

Early maturing, non-keeping, to be used from the vine when ripe, and before the shell hardens.

A delightful way of serving both the Early White Bush and Early Golden Bush Squash is to pick the fruits as soon as formed, boil them whole, and serve either with melted butter, or white sauce. In addition to a delightful dish, the early picking encourages a second crop of fruit. Marrows, also, are much better flavoured if picked before they grow too large.

BUSH OR NON-RUNNING SORTS

Long White Fruited Bush Marrow—White or light cream fruit of the typical long marrow shape and size, but borne on plants of non-running bush habit. Heavy cropper, splendid sort.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Long Green Fruited Bush Marrow—Of similar habit to above, but fruit is dark green, changing to green, striped yellow as it ripens. Good flavour.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Early White Bush Squash—Very similar to Custard Marrow, but usually smaller. The vine does not run. Splendid early sort. A popular vegetable for summer use. Fruits are of medium size, flat shape with ridged or scalloped edges.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Early Golden Bush Squash—Deep yellow, otherwise similar to Early White Bush. An excellent and healthful summer vegetable, easily grown and very prolific.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Custard Marrow—Round fruit, with scalloped edge, of golden-yellow colour, medium size, good flavour. Similar to Early Golden Bush Squash. It is of the bush non-running habit.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Yellow Crookneck Squash—Plant of bushy habit giving a heavy yield of attractive fruits which are a bright yellow colour, the skin being distinctly warted. Flesh is pale yellow, firm and tender. Much used for home planting.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

Zucchini Marrow—Extremely early, of the non-running bush type. Fruits long and large, very dark green in colour, and in our tests we find it of outstanding flavour. All gardeners should try this recent introduction.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

Mixed Summer Bush Squashes—A mixture of the above varieties.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

RUNNING OR VINING SORTS

Long Cream Running Marrow—Up to 15 inches or more long, cream colour and of splendid flavour, heavy yielder. This is of the vining or running type.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Long Green Running Marrow—A vining or running Marrow; the fruit is green with lighter markings, a "dry" marrow, excellent flavour.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

HINT RE EARLY PLANTING OF VINE CROPS

When planting for early crops of all Vine seeds such as Pumpkins, Melons, Squash, etc., experienced growers always



Selecting Pumpkins for Stock Seed.

MARROWS AND SUMMER SQUASHES (continued)—

plant the seed with the point downwards. This tends to stop the seed rotting through moisture gaining entrance, and, moreover, the shell of the seed remains longer on the first two leaves and so helps to protect them from adverse conditions.

RADISH

Plant throughout the year, choosing showery genial weather. For succession, sowings may be made every three or four weeks, on good, light, well-manured soil. To have good, tender, crisp-eating Radishes, they must be grown quickly and liberally watered during dry weather.

Long Scarlet—The favourite market variety, long and good flavour.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/-

French Breakfast—Oval in shape, bright red with white tip, very early.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/-

Mixed Turnip—Flattish round in shape. White and Red Turnip varieties.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/-

Long White Icicle—Roots long and slender, pure white, exceedingly crisp and tender. This radish is noted for the way it retains its fine qualities even when fully developed, and is perhaps the best variety for home garden growing.

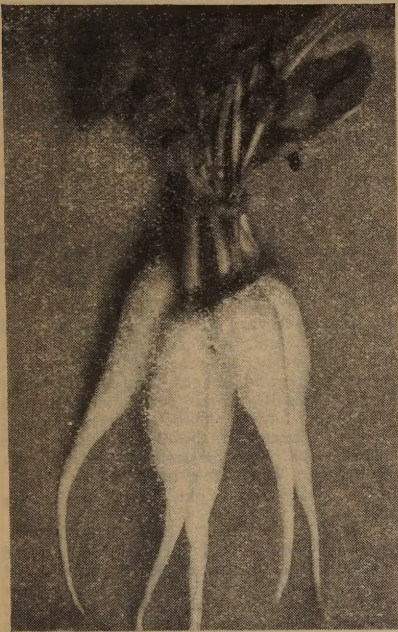
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/-

White Chinese—Large white roots, cylindrical in shape, white flesh, mild flavour.

Pkt., 6d.; 1lb., 1/3



Marrow—Long White Fruited Bush.



Long White Icicle Radish.

(See page 70.)

RHUBARB

Undoubtedly the best results with Rhubarb are obtained from seed, but unfortunately some of the choicer varieties are only available as roots. We can supply roots of all varieties listed, during the winter season. Prices vary according to size, and carriage is extra; for mail orders we recommend small roots to save postage.

Seed should be sown in the late spring, either in permanent rows, which should be thinned out to about eight or ten inches apart, or if the clumps are to be left for several seasons 12-15 inches, or sowings can be made in the nursery bed and later transplanted. For good size keep the rows 2ft. 6ins. apart. Plants are gross feeders and respond to heavy manuring and watering; plants grow excellently in damp situations.

Sydney Crimson (Topp's Winter) — A variety bearing the heaviest crop in the early winter, but can be pulled all the year round. This sort is extensively grown in Sydney market gardens, and is also recommended for the home garden.

Roots in Winter — See Yates' Current Price List.

Seed—Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6.

Victoria Giant—The largest and best for summer use. It usually makes little growth during winter months.

Roots in Winter—See Yates' Current Price List.

Seed—Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6.

Wilson's Ruby — A very fine variety largely grown for the Melbourne market; stems are of good size, fairly well-coloured and of exceptional quality. Roots only. Available in mid-winter. See Yates' Current Price List.

Cherry Red—An excellent variety for the home garden. Stems are richly coloured and of excellent flavour, but rather small. Roots in Winter. See Yates' Current Price List.

ROSELLA

Rosella forms a bushy plant of a distinct purple and green colour. The flowers form along the stems. It is only suitable for semi-tropical or tropical climates. The celebrated Rosella Jam is made from the fleshy calyx of the flowers. Sow in early spring in a warm situation. Transplant into rows 5ft. apart, with 4 to 5ft. between the plants.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/9

SALSIFY

(VEGETABLE OYSTER)

A most delicious vegetable, which is not grown to the extent it deserves. The cultivation is similar to that of the Parsnip. When full-grown the roots should be boiled till tender, and served up with melted butter; they have a pronounced oyster flavour.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—An improved variety.

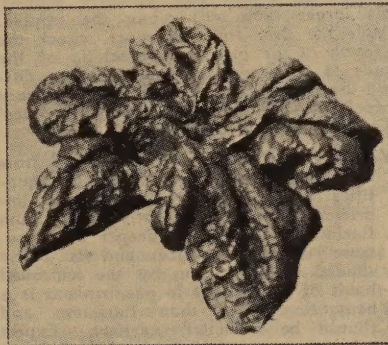
Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/-

SHALLOT

See Page 67.

SILVER BEET

See Page 56.



Prickly Spinach

SPINACH

This is the true dwarf growing Spinach, and should not be confused with Silver Beet, which is often known as Spinach. It does best when sown in the autumn, but in very mild districts early spring sowings could also be made. For succession plantings should be made at intervals of two or three weeks. The seed should be sown in drills in good, rich soil (the richer the better), and for summer crops should have abundance of moisture.

Prickly Seeded — Bright green, large arrow-pointed leaves, very hardy and especially suited for late summer sowing for winter use.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/-

Round Seeded—A good variety for general use. Broad, somewhat crimped leaves, very productive.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/-

New Zealand—Suited for growing during the summer in dry arid localities, where the ordinary Spinach does not succeed. Use the young leaves and tender stems and add the minimum of water for cooking. Soak seed in hot water before sowing.

Pkt., 6d.; 1lb., 1/-

Spinach Beet—See under Beet.

SQUASH

See Pages 69 and 70.

SWEET CORN

Plant in spring when all danger from frost is over, in rows three feet apart, and thin to a foot between the plants.

The cobs should be cooked while in their green state, and are ready for use as soon as the tassel is withered. To cook, plunge the cobs into boiling water, or, better still, put cobs into cold water and gradually bring to boiling point. This latter method retains the tenderness and flavour. Serve up with butter and pepper to taste. This vegetable should be made to take the place of Peas during our hot summer season.

We recommend these as the best eating yellow and white varieties respectively.

Golden Bantam (Yellow) — Undoubtedly one of the best. It is of the choicest quality, and noted for its rich sweet buttery flavour. It is a hardy variety, growing about 5ft. The ears are about six inches long with broad deep kernels. At first early and valuable for successional sowings for main crop.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/-; 1lb., 2/6.

Country Gentleman (White) — Produces white cobs densely covered with irregular rows of white grains of excellent quality. One of the best white varieties.

Pkt., 6d.; 1lb., 1/-; 1lb., 2/6

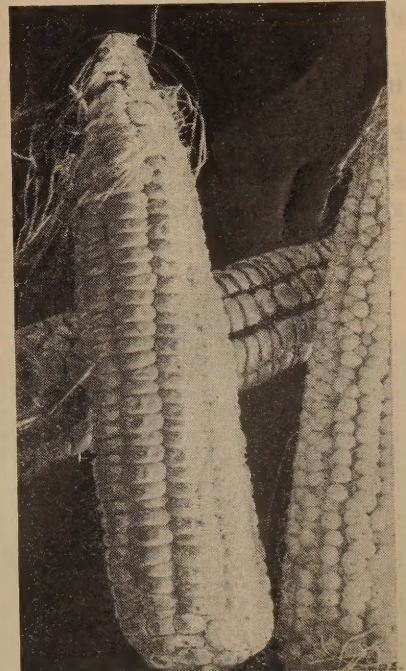
Stowell's Evergreen (White)—A mid-season sort. Large rowed cobs of large white grain; a particularly nice-looking cob.

Pkt., 6d.; 1lb., 1/-; 1lb., 2/6

Fine Mixed—A mixture of the yellow and white varieties. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/-; 1lb., 2/6.

Pop Corn—For roasting when ripe.

Pkt., 6d.; 1lb., 1/-; 1lb., 2/9



Sweet Corn is a delicious summer vegetable.



Break 'O' Day grown on stakes

SWEET POTATO

The best way to procure these is by ordering rooted plants, which go readily by post, and which are usually obtainable at a few days' notice any time during the late spring and early summer. These should be planted out in ridges two-and-a-half feet apart, in land which has previously been deeply trenched and well fertilized with a good phosphate manure. They are generally ready for digging in about four months from planting. We expect to have, in November, the following varieties:

Price: 1/- per doz.; 7/6 per 100; 55/- per 1000, unless stated otherwise. Postage or carriage extra.

Ashburn — A late white-skinned variety. Recommended for market.

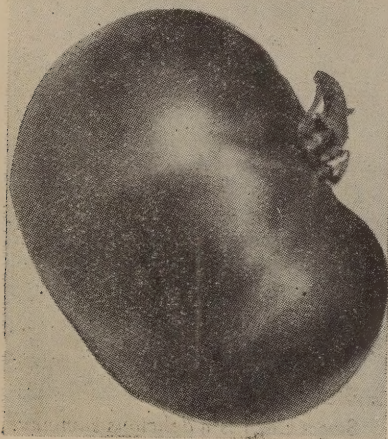
Farmer's Special — Fine mid-season variety, with pure white flesh, now replacing the older White Maltese.

H.A.C. Pink — A late variety, good keeper.

Porto Rico — Early, yellow flesh. One of the best.

Southern Queen — Mid-season, yellow flesh.

Yellow Strasburg — Mid-season, yellow flesh, hardy.



Ponderosa.

SWEET POTATO (continued)—

Honolulu Bush—Mid-season, yellow flesh. Recommended. This variety is preferred to Vineless (which we used to offer), as it gives a much heavier yield.

TOBACCO

Sow when frosts are over, or in a hot bed in early spring, and when large enough and the weather mild, transplant into the open. Will not stand frosts. About one ounce will raise sufficient plants for an acre. We expect to have seed this season of the varieties usually grown in Australia, but supplies are very irregular. The seed is Australian-saved. Pkt., 6d.

TOMATO

Note Conditions of Sale, page 79, and notice in reference to varieties on page 53. Tomatoes should be sown in a hot-bed early in spring, or in the open when danger from frost is over, and from then on till January in districts with a reasonably long summer, and when the plants are large enough plant out in a warm position, which should be well enriched with good rotten manure. They may be allowed to run on the ground, but if grown against a wall or trellis work or trained up stakes and properly pruned, the larger crop will repay the trouble. After the first fruit have set, check the growth of the plants by pinching off the ends of the shoots. Liquid manure during the growing season will be found very beneficial. For fuller directions see Yates' Tomato Booklet (post free).

Yates' Earliwinner — A selection from Earliana, and having all the good qualities of that variety, but in an improved form. It is slightly earlier than Earliana, the fruit is deeper in shape, more uniform in size, and is better shaded from the sun by the improved habit of the plant. In our trials it is a heavier cropper than Earliana, and should be a better carrier. Expert opinion considers this variety of great excellence. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½oz., 2/6; ½oz., 3/9; 1oz., 7/6.

Earliana (also known as Sunnybrook Earliana)—An extra early sort and one of the Tomatoes most favoured by both market and home grower. Vines carry very heavy crops of medium-sized, smooth, bright scarlet fruit, but the habit of the vine is not so protecting as Yates' Earliwinner. Fruit itself is solid and meaty. Its earliness makes this a variety of great value. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-.

Bonny Best—In our trials this has always proved an outstanding variety, medium early in maturity. The fruit is of medium size, very smooth, solid and uniform, and produced more or less in clusters in the centre of the plant. Growth is vigorous and leafy, thus protecting the fruit well. The crop of bright red fruit ripens evenly. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-.

Burwood Prize—One of the most favoured main-crop varieties. It is very hardy and vigorous, and will give enormous crops of smooth, oval fruit of fine colour and texture, which are very solid and splendid carriers. Juicy, good flavoured, and fine size and shape. Foliage is of the type known as Potato-leaved. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-.

TOMATO (continued)—

Ponderosa—This variety has been greatly improved. While not quite smooth and even in shape, much of the old "ribbiness" has been eliminated. It grows to enormous size, probably the largest fruited sort grown. In season it is a late main crop. The fruit is luscious, very solid, and of specially good flavour. Purplish-red colour, very heavy cropper. Unless size is wanted however, we suggest the smaller-fruited types. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-.

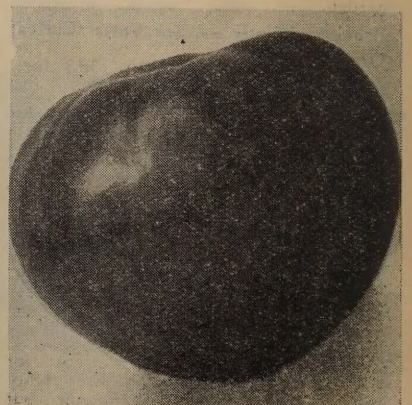
Marglobe—A very productive variety, and in our trials, a very excellent sort. Second early in season. Plants medium large and erect, shading the fruit well. Fruit large, red, smooth, and globular, and is one of our main selling sorts. Excellent both for early and late crops. Sometimes fruit has a tendency to star-crack at the stem. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-.

Break 'O' Day—This early scarlet fruited variety has done extremely well in all trials throughout the State. The fruit is of good medium size, deep and round, resembling Marglobe; vines of open, rather spreading growth, but a really good hardy type. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-.

Chalk's Early Jewel—A first early sort, fruit good market size, smooth shaped, solid, and bright red colour, and of remarkably sweet flavour. Bears well throughout the season, and recommended mainly for home use, as skin is not tough; also rather susceptible to Black Spot. We prefer Bonny Best. It is very similar, but has a better type fruit. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-.

Pritchard—A second early variety recently raised by the late Dr. F. J. Pritchard in the United States. It has proved a valuable tomato both to the home grower as well as to the market gardener. It is a good cropper; the deep scarlet fruit is of medium size, smooth, globular, and extremely solid; shows some tendency to star-cracking at the stem end. The vine is nicely compact, with heavy foliage, almost potato-leaved. In our trials appears to be identical with a variety now offered as Low Branch.

Pkt., 6d.; ½oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-



Yates' Earliwinner.

TOMATO (continued)—

Red Marbio—The seed of this variety we are offering is produced from the strain originally introduced by the Dept. of Agriculture of N.S.W. It has done very well under N.S.W. North Coast conditions, and is worth a trial in other parts. In type is somewhat like Break O' Day. Pkt., 6d.; ½oz., 2/6; 1oz., 3/9; 1oz., 7/6.

Marvana—An early Tomato of small to medium size, with round fruit of rich red colour, borne in clusters on a rather open vine. Very prolific and resistant to Fusarium Wilt. One of the best of the smaller fruited sorts. Strongly recommended.

Pkt., 6d.; ½oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-

Yates' Improved Stone (Norton Matchless)—A rather large fruited, very late maturing tomato, popular among market growers for very late markets. It will ripen its fruit well into the autumn, and the fruit will further ripen and colour up after picking if carefully stored. Large smooth fruit of finest quality. Pkt., 6d.; ½oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-

South Australian Early Dwarf Red—This variety is very similar to Australian Large Red described below, but is somewhat smoother. It is particularly hardy and sets its fruit under cool conditions. A heavy cropper and excellent for Southern districts. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½oz., 1/9; 1oz., 2/9; 1oz., 5/6.

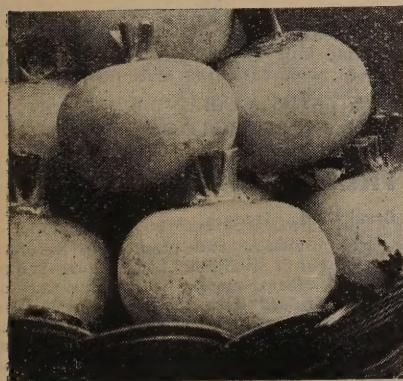
Australian Large Red—A variety largely grown in Victoria and other Southern States; the fruit is inclined to be ribbed with large seed cavities but it has the ability to set fruit under much cooler conditions than other varieties, consequently it is of value for cold districts. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½oz., 1/9; 1oz., 2/9; 1oz., 5/6.

June Pink (Pink Queen)—A selection from Earliana, and differing chiefly from that variety in the colour, which is a purplish pink. The fruit is uniform in size and shape, and the flesh solid, rather tender skinned.

Pkt., 6d.; ½oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-

Golden Queen (Yellow Fruited)—The best of its class. Fruit is of medium size, smooth in shape, and a very good cropper. Those who realise the possibilities of the golden fruited varieties for their mild flavour, as well as for their value as a contrast with the red sorts in salads, cannot do better than plant Golden Queen. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-

Recruit—Produces a heavy crop of round smooth small fruit, firm flesh and really delicious flavour. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-



Turnip—White Stone.

TOMATO (continued)—

Buckeye State (or Targinnie Blue)—A late cropping pink fruited variety. Fruit large, plant of vigorous growth and good carrier. Popular in some parts of Queensland.

Pkt., 6d.; ½oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-

King Humbert—One of the earliest productive red varieties. The fruit is about the size of a hen's egg, oval in shape, with flattish sides. Very good for eating uncooked, and excellent for the home garden. Should also prove a good sort for pickles.

Pkt., 6d.; ½oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-

Other Varieties—We also stock several other fancy small fruited sorts, such as Scarlet Pear-shaped, Yellow Pear-shaped, Peach, Yellow Plum, and Red Cherry. These are of excellent flavour and useful for preserving; also very decorative. Each: Pkt., 6d.; ½oz., 1/6; 1oz., 2/6; 1oz., 5/-

Tree Tomatoes (See Cythomandra, Page 62).

TURNIP

Turnips to be tender and good flavoured, must be grown quickly, so should have a rich soil, and an open situation. The seed should be sown very thinly, and the plants thinned out to about 3in. apart when young. Leave about 9-12in. between the rows. In temperate climates sowings can be made at almost any time (except the hottest summer months, and to late in the autumn, so that bulbs do not mature before severe frosts). In warm districts crops grown in the cooler season do best. Keep growing plants well watered if weather is hot and dry. Turnip tops, when reasonably young, can be cooked like Spinach.

White Stone (or Snowball)—Of all Turnips this variety is by far the most used, being the standard all-round sort and one of the best; round pure white roots of excellent quality; hardy.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½lb., 1/3

Yates' Long White—A long cylindrical Turnip, the most suitable for the warmer parts of this country, as it is a quick grower, and does not run to seed so rapidly as other sorts.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

Yates' Flat Express—This variety is chiefly remarkable for its extreme earliness and size; coming in earlier than any other variety listed, it produces fine, large, rather flat, pure white roots of excellent quality; foliage is upright and long, very suitable for bunching.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-

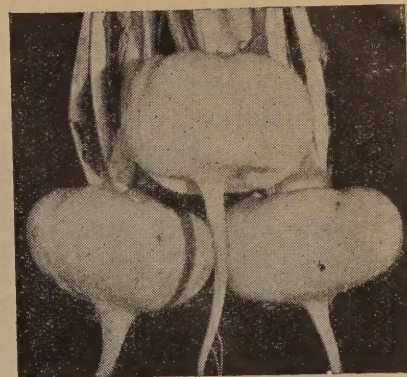
Purple Top White Globe (Market Pride)—Of large size, a rapid grower and very attractive in appearance. Roots globular, pure white, with a beautiful purple top and of excellent texture. The tops are long, making it one of the best for bunching. We consider this the finest maincrop turnip offered.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½lb., 1/3

Purple Top Munich (or Milan)—Remarkably early, flat in shape, and pure white, with dark purple top. Popular with home growers.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½lb., 1/3

Orange Jelly (or Golden Ball)—A very fine globe-shaped variety, with orange-coloured skin, flesh is pale yellow, firm, and of fine quality. A very late, hardy variety, standing well through the winter, but we only recommend for cold southern districts. Pkt., 6d.; ½lb., 1/3



Turnip—Yates' Flat Express.

TURNIP (continued)—

Nepaul (or White Strapleaf)—Early medium-sized, firm, snow white flat roots. Pkt., 6d.; ½lb., 1/3

SWEDE TURNIP

In warm climates Swedes may be sown from the end of January to about mid-March. They must be given time to form the root before the onset of frosty weather. Once the root is fairly well formed they will stand any amount of frost and will slowly increase in size until the spring, when they rapidly run to seed. Sow the seed thinly in drills thinning out to about 10in. apart. Leave about 18in. between the rows. To get the best flavour pull them before they get too big. If larger areas are wanted use from 2 to 3 lbs. of seed per acre. Where land is very clean and properly prepared Swedes may be broadcasted at about 1lb. of seed or less per acre. This will give most of them room to develop well and when fully grown good-sized shapely roots can be pulled for market, and the balance grazed by sheep or cattle. They make splendid feed for milking cows.

Yates' Champion Purple Top—Make early spring sowings only in very cool climates. We are very proud of our selected strain of this. In our trials it has proved the best sort for garden use. Is early maturing and sweet flavoured. Its clean skin and good shape make it acceptable on any market. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; ½lb., 1/-; 1lb., 2/-

Yates' Monarch—A large tankard-shaped Swede, with purple top. Heavy yielder and a good keeper.

Pkt., 6d.; ½lb., 1/-; 1lb., 2/6



Swede—Yates' Champion Purple Top

To set off your garden you must have good EVERGREEN LAWNS



YATES' LAWN GRASSES

No feature of the Home Garden affects the appearance and the success, or otherwise, of the general lay-out than the Lawns. They are an essential background to set off the real beauty of ornamental shrubs and trees and the flower garden beds. Not only must the design of the Lawns be carefully considered, but the quality of the turf is of paramount importance.

Some people depend on what they consider easily grown and maintained coarser grasses such as Buffalo. It is very doubtful, however, whether such are much more easily kept up than the decidedly more effective finer leaved turf with the velvet-like surface obtainable by sowing Yates' high-grade Lawn Grasses Mixtures.

Provided a good dependable water supply is available, it is really not difficult to maintain in first-class condition a high-grade fine leaved turf. The expenditure of a little time and thought in soil preparation and lay-out is necessary. To assist those desirous of obtaining a velvety surfaced Lawn of the most effective soft green colour with pleasing fine leaved turf, Yates' have prepared a leaflet on Lawn-Making and Maintenance. Write for a copy and for our advice, giving us a few brief particulars of the class of soil, climate, water available, etc. We will do our utmost to help you, and, of course, make no charge for such service.

Hereunder we briefly set out the Lawn Grass mixtures we stock as well as individual varieties of Lawn Grasses. We strongly recommend all Home Gardeners who have reasonable facilities in climate, water supply, etc., to use the finer leaved turf grasses such as the New Zealand Bent, Chewings Fescue, Kentucky Blue Grass and Couch (where necessary), and here let us stress that Yates' Evergreen No. 1 mixture (varied as necessary to suit particular conditions) contains these sorts in proper proportions. There are cases, however, where a cheaper mixture is required to sow larger areas such as Drying Grounds, Playgrounds, Parks, etc. It is not possible with these larger areas to give the same care in watering and upkeep as is required for the higher grade lawns. For such purposes we recommend such sorts as Perennial Rye Grass, Government Certified, and also Italian Rye Grass for freshening up and renewing, as well as Couch and other sorts. Yates' "Grow Quick" mixture is really good for such purposes, and it is not costly.

For finest turfed Lawns about 1oz. of seed per square yard should be sown. This equals 6lbs. per 100 square yards. For Playgrounds, Parks, etc., where the cheaper grass seed mixture is used, we recommend that seed be sown at the rate of 80lbs. (4 bushels) per acre.

SPECIAL MIXTURES OF LAWN GRASS SEEDS

FOR PRICES SEE YATES' CURRENT PRICE LIST,
AVAILABLE ON APPLICATION.

To obtain the best results, it will help us if, when ordering, clients give us brief particulars regarding the type of soil, climate and facilities for watering, so that we can vary the mixture a little as required.

Yates' Evergreen No. 1 Mixture.—Consists of the finest dwarf growing sorts for producing the highest grade evergreen turf.

Yates' "Grow Quick" Mixture.—A low priced mixture of hardy quick growing grasses, especially suitable where large areas are to be sown, such as Playgrounds, Parks, etc.

Mixtures for Special Purposes.—For such special purposes as the sowing of Golf Putting Greens, Fairways, Bowling Greens, Tennis Courts, Sports Ovals, etc., we will make up special mixtures on request if the necessary full particulars are given.

VARIETIES OF LAWN GRASSES

New Zealand Beni (Agrostis Tenuis) Govt. Certified.—The best and most widely used of the Bent Grasses.

Couch Grass (Cynodon Dactylon) — Greatly favoured in the warmer climates. Goes brown in winter; also available in roots.

Kentucky Blue Grass.—Rather a slow grower—likes lime in the soil. Mostly used in mixtures.

Italian Rye Grass.—Very quick grower. Mostly used for renewing surfaces during autumn, especially in Playgrounds, Parks, and other larger areas.

Chewings Fescue.—Very fine leaved. Likes fairly cool conditions. Mostly used in mixture.

Perennial Rye Grass Govt. certified.—A very hardy fairly quick growing and hard wearing perennial grass for sowing Playing Fields and other large areas where the more expensive finer turf grasses are not required.

Buffalo Grass (Roots only)—A vigorous growing rather coarse grass, hardy in all warm districts, grows mainly in summer.

Kikuyu Grass (Roots only)—A very hardy somewhat coarse growing grass which succeeds in the more difficult inland districts where other sorts may fail. Grows very vigorously in the summer mainly, and needs much cutting if moisture is plentiful.

FOR ALL PRICES SEE YATES' CURRENT PRICE LIST.
AVAILABLE ON APPLICATION.

TREE SEEDS

For Breakwinds, Hedges, etc.

Most ornamental trees are purchased and planted in the form of Rooted Plants, and a full list is available (see Yates' Winter Plant Catalogue). There are others, among which are the following, which can be easily raised from seed. State varieties required, and we will advise if available, and current prices. Pinus Insignis, Wattles, Casuarinas, Tagosaste, and Sugar Gums are some of the best for shelter, while the Eucalyptus make most excellent firewood and are also useful as timber. We can also recommend the Wattles, Casuarinas, Kurrajong, Pepper, and Flowering Gums for ornamental purposes.

SPRAYING MATERIALS

75

(All Quotations on this Page are subject to Market Fluctuations.)

See Yates' Garden Guide for full information regarding Garden Pests and Remedies. Below is given briefly the use of each preparation.

IMPORTANT.—All poisonous preparations, such as Arsenate of Lead, Bordeaux Powder, etc., are put up in standard containers and can only be sold in the quantities set out. Care should be taken to keep them away from children, also domestic animals.

PACKING (if required) is charged extra on all items mentioned on this page at the following rates: Up to 1 gall. or 10 lbs., 6d. per package; 2 galls. or 20 lbs., 9d.; 4 galls. or 28 lbs., 1/- per package. Drum lots do not require packing.

CARRIAGE IS CHARGED EXTRA ON ALL ITEMS ON THIS PAGE.

ALBAROL, white spraying oil, for all scale pests.
(1 gallon makes 50 gallons spray.)

1 pt.	1 qrt.	1/2 gal.	1 gal.	2 gal.	4 gal.
2/3	3/6	4/6	7/6	14/-	24/-

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDER, for leaf-eating pests.

(1 lb. makes up to 50 gallons spray.)

1/2 lb.	1 lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	56 lb.	112 lb.
1/-	1/3	2/-	1/10 lb.	1/9 lb.	1/8 lb.	1/6 lb.	1/5 lb.	1/3 lb.

BENZOLE EMULSION (in paste form). For Rutherglen Bug and Vegetable Beetle. (1 lb. makes 5 gallons spray.)

Per 1 lb. tin	1/3	Per 7 lb. tin	7/6
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BORDEAUX POWDER, for fungus diseases. (1 lb. makes up to 15 gals., according to purpose required.)

1/2 lb.	1 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	28 lbs.	56 lbs.	and over
9d.	1/3	1/9	1/8 lb.	1/6 lb.	1/5 lb.	1/3 lb.	

GLUE PEARLS, for all scale pests.

1/2 lb. packet.	6d.	1 lb. packet.	1/6	2 lb. packet.	2/4
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HARBAS. Red Spraying Oil, for scale pests on fruit trees.
(1 gallon makes 20 to 50 gallons spray.)

1 pt.	1 qrt.	1/2 gal.	1 gal.	2 gal.	4 gal.	46 gal.
1/6	2/3	3/6	6/-	11/-	18/-	3/6 gal.

HAROLA LIME SULPHUR, for fungus diseases and sap-sucking insects. (1 gallon makes 10-40 gallons spray, according to purpose required.)

1 pt.	1 qrt.	1/2 gal.	1 gal.	2 gal.	4 gal.	46 gal.
1/3	1/9	2/3	3/6	6/6	8/-	1/9 gal.

KATAKILLA for aphids, red spider, mites, etc. (non-poisonous).
Packet to make 2 1/2 gals. spray, 9d. Packet to make 10 gals. spray, 2/6. Packet to make 50 gals. spray, 6/-.

LANE'S FRUIT FLY LURE. (1 dessertspoonful sufficient for each trap) 4oz. tin, 9d.; 8oz. tin, 1/3

FRUIT FLY TRAPS 1/6 each
2 ozs. 1/2 lb. 1 lb.

PARIS GREEN 1/- 1/7 2/3 3/6

XL-ALL NICOTINE LIQUID INSECTICIDE, for destroying insect pests on Orchids and such-like tender plants. 1 gal. tin, 25/-

XL-ALL VAPORISING COMPOUND, the best preparation for fumigating the glass-house. Tin containing 10 cakes .. 10/-

NICOTINE SULPHATE (Black Leaf 40), for sap-sucking insects, aphids, thrips. (1 fluid oz. makes about 6 gallons.)

1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.	16 oz.	32 oz.
1/3	2/3	3/6	6/-	11/6	21/-

NOSCO WEED KILLER. A highly concentrated arsenical powder. Very effective. 1 lb. makes 16 gallons. 1 lb. tin, 2/3; 2 lb. tin, 3/6; 7 lb. tin, 11/6.

"265" SNAIL EXTERMINATOR.

Prices 1 1/2 lb. tin, 1/6; 2 1/2 lb. tin, 2/6; 5 lb. tin, 4/6

TOBACCO DUST—

1 lb.	7 lbs.	14 lbs.	28 lbs.	56 lbs. and over
3d.	1/3	1/9	3/-	7/6 per cwt.

VAPORITE.—A soil fumigant, most effective for keeping down slaters, cut-worms, and other insects that live in the soil. Vaporite should be dug into the soil at the rate of about 2 ozs. per square yard, or worked into the soil around the plants to be protected at the rate of 1/2 oz. for each plant.

Per lb., 7d.; 7 lbs., 3/6; 28 lbs., 10/-; 56 lbs. and over, 35/- cwt.

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR— 1 lb. 28 lbs. and over
Prices 4d. 3d. lb.

SULPHATE OF IRON— 1 lb. 7 lb. 14 lb. 28 lb.
Prices 3d. 1/6 2/6 4/6

"FERTABS." Small Pills for pot plants.

Per box Small size (60), 1/-; Large size (150), 2/-

DRY DUSTING MATERIALS.

Some customers prefer the dry form of dusting in preference to wet sprays. For those who are interested we list the following:—

"NOSCO" ALL-IN-ONE DUST.—The best all-round dust, containing Lead Arsenate, Sulphur, Copper, Carbonate, and Nicotine Sulphate. Will control chewing and sucking insects, fungus, diseases, and mildews. Prices: Per 1 lb. shaker-top tin, 1/9; per 5 lb. tin, 7/-; per 10 lb. tin, 13/6; per 28 lb. tin, 32/6.

"NOSCO" LEAD ARSENATE DUST.—Contains 50% Lead Arsenate, and is a stomach poison for all chewing and leaf-eating insects, caterpillars, worms, beetles, etc., and can be applied with advantage to all crops which are attacked by any form of chewing insects. Apply as a straight insecticide and preventive in the seed beds, and every 7-10 days after planting out, and after rainstorms. Prices: Per 1 lb. shaker-top tin, 1/7; per 5 lb. tin, 5/6; per 10 lb. tin, 10/6; per 20 lb. tin, 18/6.

"NOSCO" BORDEAUX DUST.—Contains 25% of Dehydrated Copper Sulphate, and is recommended for the control of Bacterial Diseases, Blights, Cankers, Scabs, Spots and Rots on Tomatoes, Beans, Melons, Onions, Tobacco, Celery, Potatoes, and for Downy Rust on Cauliflowers. Should be used as a straight fungicide and bacterial control applied as a preventive before the disease appears, and every 10 to 14 days as the plants develop. This is a strong copper dust, and must be applied lightly. Prices: Per 1 lb. shaker-top tin, 1/6; per 5 lb. tin, 4/9; per 10 lb. tin, 8/9; per 20 lb. tin, 16/-.

"DRYMAC" DERRIS DUST.—A non-poisonous contact insecticide for the dry dusting of plants. It is particularly valuable to Market and Home Gardeners for the control of the Cabbage Moth, Caterpillars, Aphids, Thrips, and similar pests attacking vegetables. Prices: 1 lb. cartons, 1/3; 2 lb. cartons, 2/3; 7 lb. bags, 6/6; 56 lb. cases, 46/8; 112 lb. bags, 84/-.

NOTES ON THE CHOICE OF SPRAYING MATERIALS.

To assist gardeners who may be uncertain as to the material to purchase to deal with particular pests, we give herewith a few notes. There are three main classes of pests to be dealt with: Chewing Insects, which need a poison spray; Sap-sucking Insects, which need a contact spray; and Fungus Diseases, for which a preventive spray is best.

Chewing Insects, such as Caterpillars, Grubs, Pumpkin Beetles, etc., are best combated by a spray such as Arsenate of Lead applied either in the form of a dry dust or liquid spray. Sap-sucking Insects should be treated with a contact spray such as Nicotine Sulphate, Harola Lime Sulphur, or in some cases Benzole Emulsion, the latter being of a repelling or preventive nature; or in the case of Scale Pests, one of the red or white oil sprays such as Harbas or Albarol, according to the nature of the pest. Fungus Diseases require a fungicide, of which the two most used are Bordeaux and Lime Sulphur.

There are many other sprays and insecticides, each of which has its special use or advantage, but the above will serve to indicate in a general way the three main classes.

(All Quotations on this Page are subject to Market Fluctuations.)



Spray Pumps and Farm Implements

'REGA' High Pressure Bucket Spray Pumps.

Suitable for Spraying Lime, Sulphur, and preparations based on Liver of Sulphur, Sulphoids, Bordeaux Mixture, Arsenate of Lead, Oil Emulsions, Veterinary Drenches, Cattle and Sheep Oils, Lime and Whitewash Sprays, etc. Disinfecting Dairies, Stables, Kennels, Fowlhouses, Piggeries, Stagnant Pools, Destroying Mosquito Larvae, etc. Washing Windows, Cars, Carts, etc.

Equipment— $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3-ply Spray Hose.

MODEL "A," 31/6.
Postage: N.S.W. . . . 2/-
Adjacent States . . . 3/6
W.A. and S.A. . . . 5/-
Fitted with Patent Allways Nozzle.

Model "B" is a little smaller than Model "A."

MODEL "B," 28/-.
Postage: N.S.W. . . . 2/-
Adjacent States . . . 3/6
W.A. and S.A. . . . 5/-
Fitted with Bordeaux Cyclone Nozzle.

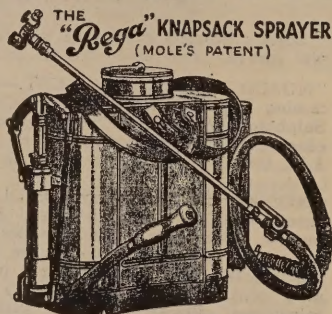
"REGA" KNAPSACK SPRAYER

Brass Alloy:

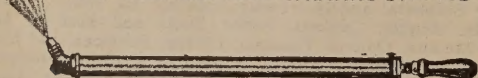
94/6

Packing free.

Lead Coated:
For Acid Content
Liquids,
£5/15/6
Packing free.



THE "REGA MIST" HAND SPRAYING SYRINGE



THE BEST GENERAL PURPOSE SYRINGE.

18in. x $\frac{7}{8}$ in. Price, 7/3. Giant, 18in. x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Price, 10/6
Postage: N.S.W., 1/-; adjacent States, 1/6; S.A. and W.A., 2/-



The "REGA" PNEUMATIC KNAPSACK SPRAYER

Size: 7in. x 20in. by 3 Gallons.
Working Capacity: 2 Gallons.

NET WEIGHT, 9lb.

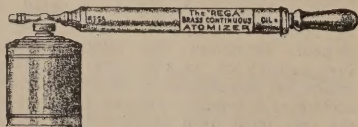
SCIENTIFICALLY CONSTRUCTED.

Container made of Special Brass Alloy to withstand the action of Lime Sulphur and preparations based on Liver of Sulphur.

Price, 72/- . Packing free.

A PERFECT HAND SPRAYER

"REGA" BRASS CONTINUOUS ATOMIZER



Specialized for Spraying Horticultural Insecticides and Garden Sprays of all Descriptions. Price, 8/3.

Postage extra: N.S.W., 1/-; adjacent States, 1/6; S.A. and W.A., 2/-.

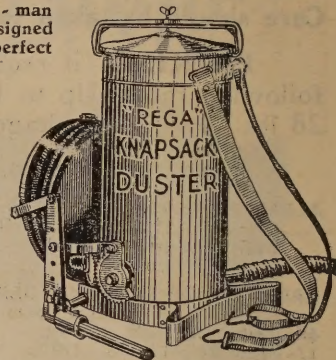
"REGA" KNAPSACK DUST SPRAYERS

The most powerful One-man DUSTER built to-day. Designed and constructed to give perfect satisfaction.

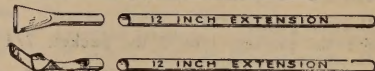
Capacity, 15 pounds.
Weight, 18 pounds.

Equipment: Two 12in. Extension Tubes and Spoon Spreader for ground work. 1in. x 2ft. 8in. Wire-wound Air Hose, that will not kink, crack, or break.

THE "REGA" KNAPSACK DUST SPRAYER is a force-feed machine. The 600 cubic inch bellows capacity develops a most powerful drive, making it possible to reach high trees or cover wide areas on ground work. The power and force of the blast drives the dust to every crevice and tightly curved leaves. Price, £5/-/- . Packing free.



"REGA" HAND DUSTERS



Model "O." Capacity, $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint. Price 4/6

Postage: N.S.W., 1/-; adjacent States, 1/6; S.A. and W.A., 2/-

Model "Bonza." Capacity, $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint. Price 6/-

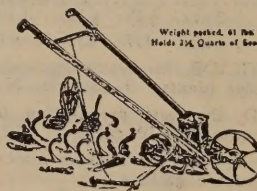
Postage: N.S.W., 1/-; adjacent States, 1/6; S.A. and W.A., 2/-

Model "D2." Capacity, 4 lbs. Price 15/9

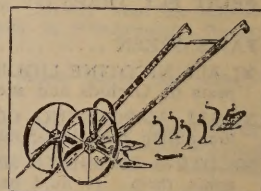
Postage: N.S.W., 1/6; adjacent States, 2/6; S.A. and W.A., 3/6

MINTERN HILL and DRILL SEEDERS DOUBLE WHEEL HOES SINGLE WHEEL HOES HAND PLOWS and HORSE HOES

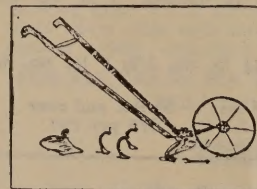
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED LEAFLETS GIVING FULL PARTICULARS SENT GLADLY ON REQUEST



The No. 25 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheel Hoe. Price, £5/16/9



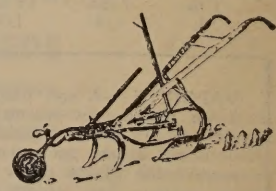
No. 12 Double and Single Wheel Hoe Combined. Price £3/1/6



No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe. This machine does similar work to the Double Wheel Hoes. Price £2/1/-

No. 16. The same as No. 17, with the addition of one three-tooth Rake and one five-tooth Rake to the equipment. Price £2/4/-

No. 11. The same as No. 12, with the addition of two three-tooth Rakes and two five-tooth Rakes to the equipment. Price £3/9/6



No. 8 Horse Hoe is a combination Horse Hoe and Plain Cultivator. Fitted with Wheel and Depth Regulator. Price £4/10/-

(All Quotations on this Page are subject to Market Fluctuations.)



MINTERN BROADCAST SEED SOWER

The "Mintern" Broadcast Seed Sower is a splendid machine for broadcast sowing of Clover, Sudan Grass, Millet, Lucerne, Pasture Grass, and small grain. Weight, when packed, 15 lbs.

Price 37/6

(Freight extra.)

HOTKAPS A Miniature Hothouse for each plant. Gives the plants protection against frost, heavy rain, and insects. Price, 1/3 doz.; 8/6 per 100; 80/- per 1000 (Freight extra).

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET
containing particulars of
BARREL PUMPS & GARDEN SYRINGES,
etc., etc.

SUNDRY GARDEN REQUISITES

Carriage is charged extra on all items in this section unless otherwise stated.

ORCHID PEAT (Todea Fibre) 25/- per 3 bus. bag; 1/3 lb.

GRAFTING WAX 4 oz. tins, 1/6

RAFFIA (Plain), for general garden use: 1/6 lb.; 7 lb. lots, 1/5 lb.; 14 lb. lots, 1/4 lb.; 28 lb. lots, 1/3 lb.; 56 lb., 1/2 lb.

SPHAGNUM MOSS (approx. 100 lbs. per bale). ¼ sugar bag, 2/6; per sugar bag, 5/-; per sack (about 3 sugar bags), 12/6; per bale (about 3 sacks), 25/-.

PEATMOSS—Excellent for raising seedlings in boxes and also for fern baskets as it makes a light free water holding compost. 2 lbs., 1/-; 5 lbs., 1/9; 14 lbs., 3/-; 28 lbs., 5/6; 56 lbs., 10/-; Bale lots (approx. 130 lbs.), 19/6.

WOOD LABELS (½ in. thick, dressed)—

	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.
Per 100	2/-	2/3	2/8	3/6
Per 1000	17/-	21/-	24/-	32/-

GARDEN STAKES (Hardwood)—

	3ft.	4ft.	5ft.	6ft.
Per doz.	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/3
Per 100	6/6	9/-	12/6	14/-

GARDEN TYING (HEMP) TWINE—

Per ball (approx. weight) 1lb., 1/3; 7lb., 5/9

PAPER ROSE LABELS (waterproofed), 1/6 per 100; 10/6 per 1000

ZINC ROSE LABELS (wired). Surface prepared for taking pencil 6/3 per 100; 50/- per 1000

WATERPROOFED PAPER POTS—

	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Per 100	5/-	5/6	7/6	10/-
Per 1000	40/-	44/-	60/-	80/-

(SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE LOTS.)

WOOLF'S GARDEN PENCILS, unsurpassed for writing labels, etc. each, 6d.

INDELIBLE INK per bottle, 9d.

BULB GROWING FIBRE — A specially prepared compost for growing bulbs in bowls or pans indoors without drainage. Prices per lb., 4d.; 7lb., 2/3; 14 lb., 4/-

SPECIAL SUPERFINE HYDRATED SHELL LIME—Specially prepared for dusting plants to keep them free of pests and for dusting over soil for snails, slugs, etc., and for general garden use. 112lb. bags, 11/-; 56lb. bags, 6/-; 28lb. bags, 3/3; 7lb. bags, 1/3.

AGRICULTURAL SHELL LIME—For sweetening land, breaking down clay, etc. 112lb. bags, 5/6; 56lb. bags, 3/-; 28lb. bags, 1/9.

BOOKS

The following book is published by us. It has been specially written by our experts and is full of useful and up-to-date information:—

YATES' GARDEN GUIDE.—Most useful to the Amateur. Contains 127 pages, and is one of the best general handbooks on gardening in Australia. Price 1/- Post Free
We can also supply the following publications issued by the Department of Agriculture:—

THE FARMERS' HANDBOOK.—An authoritative book on all phases of agriculture in New South Wales.

Price Cloth bound, 10/6; postage 8d. extra

PRUNING—Every orchardist should have a copy.

Price 3/- each; postage 3d. extra

MANURES AND FERTILIZERS

Owing to the high cost of freights and handling charges on small quantities, customers usually find it better to order these lines through their local stockist, but for those customers who have difficulty in procuring just what they want, we carry the following lines in stock. We will be pleased to make special quotations for large quantities, f.o.r. Manure Works. These Manures are packed by the Manufacturers, Australian Fertilisers Pty. Ltd., and the Australian Gaslight Co., in standard containers which cannot be broken as, under the Fertiliser Act of 1934, every container must contain the maker's guarantee of analysis. The prices quoted are nett, all carriage extra.

22% SUPERPHOSPHATE — For pastures, wheat, and general use. 112lb. bags, 5/9; 56lb. bags, 3/9; 28lb. bags, 2/3; 7lb. bags, 10d.

BLOOD AND BONE AND OFFAL—For general garden and market garden crops. 160lb. bags, 9/6 per cwt.; 56lb. bags, 6/-; 28lb. bags, 3/6; 7lb. bags, 1/3.

No. 5 MIXED FERTILISER—For tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans, and most fruit trees. 112lb. bags, 11/9; 56lb. bags, 7/-; 28lb. bags, 4/-; 7lb. bags, 1/6.

No. 12 MIXED FERTILISER—The best general fertiliser for garden use, particularly suitable for all garden plants except peas and beans. 112lb. bags, 12/6; 56lb. bags, 7/6; 28lb. bags, 4/6; 7lb. bags, 1/6.

DURACRES SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—For lawns and forcing garden crops. 112lb. bags, 14/-; 56lb. bags, 7/9; 28lb. bags, 4/9; 7lb. bags, 1/6.

SULPHATE OF POTASH—For dressing round roses, tomatoes, fruit trees, etc. 112lb. bags, 18/9; 56lb. bags, 13/-; 28lb. bags, 7/6; 7lb. bags, 2/-.

NITRATE OF SODA—112lb. bags, 17/6; 56lb. bags, 11/-; 28lb. bags, 6/-; 7lb. bags, 1/9.

FLORAPHOS—An excellent all-round manure for forcing all garden plants, particularly convenient for using as a liquid manure. 28lb. bags, 19/-; 7lb. bags, 5/3; 2lb. cartons, 1/9; 5oz. pkts., 6d.

TERMS OF BUSINESS

PLEASE NOTE — CONDITIONS OF SALE AND NON-WARRANTY.

WE believe that all Seeds Bulbs and Roots sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this we give no undertaking that such Seeds Bulbs or Roots will correspond with the description under which they are sold and we make all sales subject to this condition. We further give no warranty expressed or implied as to their growth description quality or productiveness and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms they are at once to be returned to us and any money paid to us will be refunded.

BUY FROM THE STOREKEEPER(S) STOCKING YATES' PACKET SEEDS IN YOUR OWN TOWN.

In every town and village of importance throughout the Commonwealth there is at least one leading retailer who stocks Yates' Reliable Seeds in sealed and dated packets. These packets are always fresh, as old stock is regularly destroyed by us and replaced with new season's packets. Note the name and date on every packet.

In most cases, the Local Distributors for our Packet Seeds will be pleased to have your orders for Yates' Bulk Seeds, Bulbs, and Plants. These are not, as a rule, carried in stock, but will be obtained promptly for your special order.

Packet Seeds sold out and other lines not regularly stocked can be obtained by them from us at short notice, and customers are specially requested to write to us if they have any difficulty in obtaining supplies of our seeds, etc. Look for the name "YATES" on every bag, label, and package. Write us for name and address of the nearest Distributor.

OR, IF PREFERRED, DIRECT FROM OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

We have established a special department with all facilities for dealing carefully and expeditiously with this important and increasing section of our business. The Order Blank accompanying this catalogue will be found convenient for customers, and its use will facilitate our prompt filling of orders. We make every effort to ensure the despatch of seed orders within 48 hours of receipt of letter, many orders going same day as received.

Orders for Plants have to be transmitted to our Nurseries, and the Plants then dug, packed and despatched, so these orders will take rather longer, and customers will greatly oblige by making allowance for this extra time, and especially so in wet weather, when nursery work is greatly hampered.

Customers dealing direct with us are especially asked to note the following:—

HOW TO ADDRESS ORDERS AND ENQUIRIES.

Letters Box 2707 C, G.P.O., Sydney
Telegrams "Seedsman Sydney"
Cables "Seedsman Sydney"
Telephone Calls MA 6771 (9 lines)

POST TOWN, STATE and SIGNATURE.

Please be sure that your order bears these particulars before posting. This is important, as we get many orders during the year which are delayed or cannot be forwarded through the omission of one or more of these particulars. Ladies will assist us in avoiding errors in addressing by prefixing Mrs. or Miss as the case may be.

REMITTANCES.

Except where customers have an account with us, all orders must be accompanied by remittance, which should be in postal notes, money orders, or small amounts in stamps. If country cheques are sent, 6d. for exchange must be added.

N.B.—When sending Bank Notes through the Post, or letters containing Coins or other valuables, they should always be registered. Postal Notes should be made payable to us, in Sydney, and a record kept by the sender of the numbers of the Notes, and the date of issue.

SUBSTITUTING.

On account of the difficulty in obtaining full supplies of many lines, and the failures of crops of others, we will, if unable to supply the exact variety ordered, substitute for it some other variety of a similar nature, which will, in our opinion, give satisfactory results.

Should customers wish us not to follow this plan with their orders, it is only necessary to state on the order: "Do not substitute."

METHOD OF FORWARDING.

Customers are requested to give full and careful directions with each order as to the method they wish goods forwarded, and we will do our utmost to comply with them. When no instructions are received we send according to our judgment.

We deliver all goods free on rail, wharf, post office, or carrier, Sydney, after which our responsibility ceases, but we take special care in packing so that our goods will carry well. We remind customers that all postal or carriage charges on Packet and Bulk Vegetable Seeds (except Peas and Beans), and on Flower Seeds, Bulbs (except where otherwise stated), and on certain special Collections of Plants (where stated) are paid by us through to destination.

PRICES, POSTAGE AND FREIGHT CHARGES.

Vegetable Seeds.—With the exception of some of our Novelties and Specialties, all standard packets of Vegetable Seeds are sold at 6d. per packet, and are post free, except Peas and Beans (which are also specially quoted at post paid prices). We also offer in 3d. packets a range of varieties of the more popular kinds of vegetables (except Peas and Beans) for those who specially require them. Vegetable Seeds by weight (except Peas and Beans) are post free at our current rates.

Flower Seeds.—Common and widely used varieties are offered in 6d. and 3d. packets, the 6d. size being the standard packet, with fuller sowings, and of choicer strains. Less common kinds are sold in 6d. packets only, while rare and expensive varieties are priced at 1/- and up to 2/6 per packet and in some cases higher. Flower Seeds in packets and also by weight are post free at the prices quoted in this catalogue.

Plants, Agricultural Seeds, and Other Goods.—Postage or freight is to be paid by the purchaser on all these goods except where prices are specially quoted Post Free (or Paid) or Carriage Free (or Paid); and the goods are at purchaser's risk after we have obtained clean receipt from the Railways, Shipping Company, Carriers, or Post Office.

For postage and passenger train rates, see page 79.

Sydney Suburban Delivery.—Within the Sydney Suburban area, namely, that bounded by Watson's Bay—Botany—Sutherland (including Cronulla), Bankstown and East Hills District—Parramatta—Carlingford—Hornsby—Manly, delivery charges are, for each package, up to 14 lbs., 6d.; up to 42 lbs., 9d.; up to 1 cwt. or full sack lots, 1/-; over 1 cwt. or one sack, 6d. for each additional bag, case, or package. In addition to the above, we have made arrangements to deliver at the same charges to Camden, Penrith, Richmond, and Palm Beach. If goods are damaged on arrival, they should be signed for as such, and a claim entered.

Goods Train Packages.—Will our customers please note that parcels under 14lb. cannot be sent by Goods Train on the New South Wales Railways, and that Passenger Train rates or postage should be allowed on "Carriage Extra" item.

TERMS OF BUSINESS (continued)

URGENT ORDERS.

If wanting Seeds urgently, wire "Seedsman Sydney." Telegrams so addressed reach us promptly, and have our immediate attention. Be sure to sign name in full and advise full forwarding instructions. Customers not known to us should wire remittance also, or give satisfactory Sydney business reference.

CASH-ON-DELIVERY MAIL ORDERS.

Customers for whom it is inconvenient to send a remittance by Postal Notes or other means, may instruct us to send seeds, etc. (not plants), by Cash-on-Delivery Post. Under this scheme the cost of the goods plus Postal Dept. commission charge is indicated on the parcel. The Postmaster will give delivery at the customer's post office (see below) on receipt of cash to the value indicated. The minimum postage on each package is the ordinary Parcels Post rate for 1 lb. Perishable goods such as plants and seedlings, and the cheaper "Packets, Samples and Merchandise" rate cannot be used for Cash-on-Delivery goods.

FOR NEW SOUTH WALES CLIENTS.

Small parcels weighing under 14 lbs., not including perishable goods, can be despatched C.O.D. by Passenger Train, but not by Goods Train.

NOTE—Many small post offices have not the facilities for giving delivery under this scheme—see Postal Guide or refer to your Postmaster.

Postal Dept. Commission Charges.

Amount specified to be collected on delivery of Cash-on-Delivery Parcel.	Commission.
Not exceeding 10s.	s. d. 0 9
Over 10s. but not exceeding £1	s. d. 1 0
Over £1 but not exceeding £1 10s.	s. d. 1 3
Over £1 10s. but not exceeding £2	s. d. 1 3
Each additional £1 or fraction thereof	3d. additional

Customers Outside Australia.

The above scheme cannot be operated outside Australia except in Papua, New Guinea, Nauru, and Fiji.

SEEDLINGS.

In response to many requests and in an endeavour to render complete service to our valued clients, we have now made arrangements with a reliable Sydney raiser and will be in a position to supply all the more popular varieties. Every care will be taken with the packing and the orders will be despatched direct from the raiser, in order to prevent delay. Of course, we cannot guarantee the strains, but we have every confidence in the Seedling Grower, and all plants will be sturdy, well rooted, and of good quality.

We strongly advise our customers to buy the seeds and raise their own plants, for they will be sure of getting good strains which have been tested under our own strict supervision. Furthermore, the Seedlings can be transplanted on any favourable occasion, whereas if the plants are purchased as Seedlings they must be planted without any delay. However, if the Seedlings are preferred, either on account of the lateness of the season or for some other reason, then, as mentioned above, we shall be very pleased indeed to receive your order.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are always pleased to advise customers, or assist them with any information at our disposal, but we ask that letters of enquiry and general correspondence be as concise as possible, and be written separately from orders to avoid confusion and possible delay.

We regret we cannot undertake the planning of whole gardens or grounds, but will always be pleased to suggest suitable varieties for some special conditions of soil, location, or purpose.

OVERSEAS ORDERS.

Overseas clients will oblige us by noting the special matter set out on loose sheet inserted with each Catalogue posted overseas.

CARRIAGE RATES

A number of items in this catalogue are quoted carriage extra. To enable customers to ascertain the cost of carriage we publish below Current Packet and Parcel Post Rates, and Railway Passenger Train Rates.

PACKET POST RATES—1d. per 2 oz. or portion thereof. Maximum 1 lb.

PARCEL POST RATES FROM SYDNEY		NOT EXCEEDING.										
		1 lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.	5 lb.	6 lb.	7 lb.	8 lb.	9 lb.	10 lb.	11 lb.
To places within 30 mile radius of Sydney	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	6	9	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 9	1 9	1 9
To places in New South Wales outside 30 mile radius, also Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island	9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 6	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 9	2 9	2 9
To Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	2 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	5 0	5 0	5 0
To South Australia, West Australia, North Australia, Central Australia, Papua, and New Guinea	1 3	2 0	2 9	3 6	3 6	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 3	7 3	7 3

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAIN RATES N.S.W. (Only).

Miles		NOT EXCEEDING.																		Each 28 lb. after.
		1 lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.	5 lb.	6 lb.	7 lb.	8 lb.	9 lb.	10 lb.	11 lb.	12 lb.	13 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.
25	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
50	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1 0	1 3	1 8	2 2	2 6
75	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1 3	1 9	2 4	3 1	4 0
100	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1 6	2 2	3 0	4 0	5 1
125	6	7	8	1 0	1 0	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	2 2	2 1	3 8	5 4	6 7
150	6	8	10	1 0	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 4	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	2 6	3 6	4 6	6 5	8 0
175	6	9	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 5	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	3 4	4 7	5 9	8 3	10 5
200	6	9	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 5	2 0	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	4 0	5 2	6 6	9 2	11 7
250	6	9	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 5	2 0	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	4 7	6 4	8 0	10 8	13 7
300	6	9	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 5	2 0	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	5 4	7 0	8 8	12 1	15 4
350	6	9	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 5	2 0	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	6 0	7 8	9 6	12 10	16 3
400	6	9	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 5	2 0	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	6 4	8 3	10 5	13 7	16 11
500	6	9	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 5	2 0	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	7 0	9 1	12 1	15 3	18 8
600	6	9	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 5	2 0	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	8 0	10 8	13 7	16 11	20 4
700	6	9	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 5	2 0	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	8 3	11 7	15 0	18 8	22 0

ARTHUR YATES & CO., PTY. LTD.

Letters—P.O. Box 2707 C, Sydney.

Wires: "Seedsman Sydney."

*Phone: MA 6771 (9 lines).

184-186 SUSSEX STREET, SYDNEY

(Between King and Market Streets)

80 **Announcement about our Departments and Catalogues**

The growth of our business, and the increasing specialisation of our customers' requirements, make it both necessary and desirable to issue several separate publications rather than one big catalogue, and, in particular, we ask customers to note that all nursery goods, such as Roses, Shrubs, Trees, Creepers, etc., are now listed in Yates' Winter Plant List, published April; that Grasses, Clovers and Fodder Crops are described in the Autumn Farm Seed Catalogue and Spring Fodder List, published in February and August respectively, and priced in Yates' Current Price List, published on the first of each month; that Dahlias and Chrysanthemums are listed and described in Yates' Spring Suggestions, published in August; and that Market Gardeners and Flower Growers are similarly catered for in special issues. For full information, see below.

BE SURE TO WRITE US FOR ANY OTHER OF THESE PUBLICATIONS IN WHICH YOU ARE INTERESTED

Goods offered and the particular Catalogues and Publications in which they are described and priced:—

		Issued
PACKET SEEDS AND SMALL BULK QUANTITIES of Flowers and Vegetables, for Home Gardeners.	Yates' Annual	January.
	Yates' Garden Calendar	January.
	Yates' Spring Suggestions	August.
VEGETABLE SEEDS IN BULK QUANTITIES , for Market Growers and all large users interested in commercial production.	Yates' Vegetable Market Crops (Spring Notes, descriptive only)	June.
	Yates' Vegetable Market Crops (Autumn Notes, descriptive only) ..	December.
	Yates' Current Price List (prices only) ..	Monthly.
FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK QUANTITIES , for Commercial Growers, Florists' Suppliers, and other large users.	Yates' Market Flowers (Spring Notes, descriptive only)	June.
	Yates' Market Flowers (Autumn Notes, descriptive only) ..	December.
	Yates' Current Price List (prices only) ..	Monthly.
FLOWER BULBS, CORMS AND ROOTS , for the Amateur Enthusiast.	Yates' Annual	January.
	Yates' Spring Suggestions	August.
ROSES, FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, TREES, CREEPERS, and PLANTS , for Home Gardeners, Station Homesteads, and Landscape men.		
	Yates' Winter Plant Catalogue	April.
DAHLIAS AND CHRYSANTHEMUMS , for Home Gardeners, Exhibitors, etc.	Yates' Spring Suggestions	August.
FARM SEEDS, GRASSES, CLOVERS AND FODDER CROPS , for all interested in Farming and Grazing.	Yates' Autumn Farm List (descriptive only)	February.
	Yates' Spring Fodder List (descriptive only)	August.
	Yates' Current Price List (prices only) ..	Monthly.
SEED POTATOES , for the Home, Farm, and Commercial Growers.	Yates' Potato Leaflet	July.
GARDEN SUNDRIES, SPRAYS, IMPLEMENTS AND MANURES , for the Amateur and for Farmers, Orchardists, etc.	Yates' Annual	January
BIRD SEEDS , for quality Breeders, Fanciers, and Dealers.	Yates' Current Price List (prices only) ..	Monthly.

In addition we publish Yates' Garden Guide (1/- Post Free), a complete Handbook for Australian Gardening; also, gratis, booklets and leaflets on the culture of Sweet Peas, Rockeries, Popular Orchids, Water Lilies and Aquatic Plants, Onions, Tomatoes, Lucerne, and most of the more important plants, also Pest Control, etc. Tell us about your requirements or difficulties, and we will forward anything we have on the subject.

Something new, and the kiddies will love it.

THE GARDEN YEAR WITH MR. BEAR.

This fascinating book tells the story of gardening month by month in simple verse, together with appropriate drawings of Mr. Bear at work—just between ourselves, it's full of fun for grown-ups, too. The price is only 6d. per copy, and you can obtain it through any store stocking Yates' Seeds, or direct and post free from Arthur Yates & Co. Pty. Ltd., Box 2707-C, G.P.O., Sydney.

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